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No. 7776.—Vol. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
THIS DAY (Wednesday), TO-MORROW (Thursday), and SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.20, MERRY EVENING, at 7.15, and EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.0, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. Augustus during previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon, Lauri (on), Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, (un), Leopold Brothers, Alby, Payne (Clown) and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Anca, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HERBERT TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by Rodney Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Rosson, Allan, Hazzeltine, Tregidgo, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Nutcher, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fauteuils (unreserved) 5s. &d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-MORROW NIGHT at Eight o'clock (first time), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily At 10 A. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. NOTICE.—The LYCEUM THEATRE will be CLOSED TO-NIGHT, ASH WEDNESDAY.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mr. Charles Wyndham, E. Bromley Davenport, E. Younge, E. Vining. For [illegible] by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chaun; Mesdames E. Terriss, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.40. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.)
(Manageress, Mrs. Gwenaelin.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and E. Lyn; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 (WE INVITE YOU). Messrs. Meadmore, M. A. Gifford, Harold Levion, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Beckwell.

*** TOOLE'S THEATRE.**
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner. The great success of modern times. Received with bursts of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.45, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, FOR ONE DAY. Immense success. 137th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, Fred. Everard, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Rode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Nesbitt, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate Jaxon, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jeckie. Doors open at 7.4. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harlow, F. Grove, F. Gilmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Watteau Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Rita Banister, &c. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Miss Sophie Broughton, Miss Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert Jones, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,010.

CARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, LA TOSCA. (LAST 3 PERFORMANCES.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, B. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Telephone No. 7,502 P.O.H. MATINEE of LA TOSCA SATURDAY NEXT, February 22, at 2 P.M. precisely. Seats can now be booked. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cune, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Kenyon Keith, Measures, Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, Mr. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Hosford, E. Cawsey, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR. Prof. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, played by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bromley-Davenport, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gaudery, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Jessie Bateman; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 150th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Nye Lewis, H. E. Stevens, Fred Cage, Mr. A. Ayrton, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Jessie Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Green, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrison, and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, March 1 and 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. George Alexander.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Alfred Chevalier; Mesdames Millward, Ledercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Ferrero; Belles, Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Scott, and Signor De Vincenti, Varieties by Bessie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lily, and Otto, Geo. English, and JAMES FAWN Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, produced by Mr. Kaye Lawrence. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Belles, Fandango and Bettina de Stella, Signor Alfredini and Signorina Marie Constanzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, by Frank Gossmar. Box-office.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. C. B. Stanfield, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Kennard, queen of song; Bob and Bobb the funny Continental clowns; the Manzaros, in a novel musical absurdity; Yeamans, the wonderful Jay-like gymnasts, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Alec Daniels, musical clown; Tom Fielding, Arthur James, the three Bobbs, the Cotton Family, Walter King, Dan and Lavender; Montague Gaffney; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, Equilibrist; G. Beresford, Cecil; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Arvigny, juggler, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30. SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £3 3s.

"NOT COLLEAGUES OF OURS."

THANKS to the adoption of the usual Ash-Wednesday resolution moved by Mr. SMITH yesterday, Ministers have two quiet hours to-day to devote to the Commination Service. They have plenty of things whereat to swear at large; but, unless we are much mistaken, their heartiest curses will be reserved for their own friends. Mr. SMITH, who moved for the two hours' grace, will doubtless devote most of them to cursing his "old friend" Mr. WALTER, of whose conduct he has already expressed his "immeasurable detestation." Immeasurable also will be the vexation, we imagine, with which Ministers will regard this morning the conduct of their supporters last night. Never had a Government better reason for praying to be saved from its friends. They had a majority, of course, in the division—though a majority, by the way, much below par; but in the debate their case in two essential matters had been given away by indiscretions on their own side. The first of these matters refers to the Coercion régime; the second to the thorny question of the Report and what to do with it. The sinner in the former case was the Home Secretary, who, stung by some remarks of Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, on the Dock Strikes, intervened with the following "explanation":—

The right hon. gentleman knows as well as I do that there is a special statute exempting from the common law of conspiracy combinations "in furtherance of a trade dispute;" but that statute stands alone, and it does not extend to agrarian disputes.

Mr. MATTHEWS's candour is very commendable from a moral point of view; but politically he simply gave away at a stroke the whole case which Mr. BALFOUR has so often and so laboriously put out—namely, that combination among agrarian tenants is as free in Ireland as combination among trade unionists is in London. Mr. MORLEY drove this point home with admirable effect in winding up the debate. The Home Secretary refuted and confounded the Chief Secretary. We may safely leave them to fight it out among themselves.

The second indiscretion to which we have referred also came by way of an interruption, and was also rubbed in properly by Mr. MORLEY. Referring to Mr. BALFOUR'S extracts from *United Ireland*, Mr. MORLEY said:—

Was anything to be gained by going back upon these? (Ironical Ministerial cheers.) Hon. gentlemen laughed at that. They had allies in the Press, and he said there was nothing in *United Ireland* in its most exasperating moments comparable in enormity with the charge brought by their own ally and confederate—(loud Parnellite cheers)—against colleagues of their own in that House. (An hon. member on the Government benches: Not colleagues of ours.) Were they not their colleagues? Then turn them out of the House—(loud and prolonged Parnellite cheers).

Mr. SMITH must feel tempted to get Mr. CHAPLIN to supply a muzzle for that "hon. member" at once. Probably the unknown Tory only blurted out what most of his friends have in their hearts. But that does not make his indiscretion any the less unfortunate for his leaders. Either the majority do regard the Irishmen as "honourable members," worthy to be the colleagues of other honourable members, or they do not. If they interpret the Report in the sense of the *Times*, they must infallibly adopt the latter alternative. Knowing the prejudices of the average Tory, we have no doubt that the mass of them agree with the hon. member who shouted out yesterday that the Irish were "no colleagues of theirs." As they swallowed PIGOTT'S lies wholesale, they are not likely to stick at the Attorney-General's glosses. They believe, no doubt, that the Irish party has been found "guilty." If so, they are perfectly right, and indeed it is their bounden duty, to denounce that party as unworthy to sit in the House. That is an honest and straightforward course; and a resolution to expel the Irish members *en masse* is the logical corollary of that cry of "Not colleagues of ours." But Ministers are not going to expel the Irish members. On the contrary, they are going to put fresh power and opportunities into the hands of the "traitors" and "conspirators" by giving some measure of Local Government, and Sir HENRY JAMES last night "hoped that the vast majority of hon. members would welcome such legislation." We hope so too; but what is certain is that no sane or patriotic member can welcome the gift of fresh powers to men whom he believes to be the scum of the earth and "not colleagues of his." The majority must really make up their minds in this matter. The mere adoption of the Report proposed by Mr. SMITH is an inconclusive shuffle which will settle nothing and satisfy nobody. Either they must adopt also the words of the nameless hon. member and stamp the Irish party as "not colleagues of theirs;" or, if they are going to leave the Irish members alone, and even increase their influence, then they must, in common sense as well as in common fairness, refrain their tongues from further slander, and rejoice—as the National Liberal Federation yesterday rejoiced—that "Mr. PARNELL and the Irish members have won from the Commission so triumphant a vindication of their honour."

"HOW I GOT STANLEY'S SKETCHES."

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

STANLEY is still at Cairo, and the eyes of the world are directed towards the Villa Victoria, in which the great explorer is busy writing his book. Stanley is too wise a man to return to London until he has broken the back of this book, which is to be translated into a dozen languages, and will be read by the whole civilized world. So we sigh and wait for Stanley and the thrilling story of Stanley's adventures. But a fierce competition for news of the expedition has been raging for some time past. The *Illustrated London News* has already thrown several sops to the public Cerberus in the way of splendid engravings of African scenery—as, for instance, the snowy ranges of the Mountains of the Moon which Stanley has described in such eloquent terms, and whose giddy heights the gallant Stairs has climbed and sketched. These are sops—mere sops. In a few days—on March 3, to be strictly accurate, the *News*, as Mr. Ingram's famous paper is affectionately dubbed, will bring out a Special Stanley Number, which will contain many sketches of the most exciting incidents in Stanley's march across Africa. There will be pictures of battles, pictures of the sombre tropical forests through which Stanley and his men fought their way, pictures of the dwarfs he fought, pictures of camps, pictures of new countries and new peoples. To particularize: the number will include illustrations of the expedition cutting its way through the forests; the fight at Avi-Sheba, and the wounding of Lieutenant Stairs by an arrow; the caravan on the march; the Promised Land; the expedition coming out on the grassy plain; Captain Nelson's Starvation Camp at the junction of the Aruwhimi and Ihuru Rivers; the landing of Emin and Casati on Lake Albert Nyanza; the Mountains of the Moon; the adventures of Mr. Jephson with Emin; views of Fort Bodo; and a score of others,—some double pages, some single pages, and to make up a fine shillingsworth, a coloured portrait of Stanley himself. Stanley arrived in Zanzibar on December 5, and three months afterwards a pictorial record of his marches will be in the hands of the British public. This exhaustive "Special" will serve to allay the public appetite for a chronicle of the most famous expedition of modern times until May or June, when we may presume that Mr. Marston (Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.) will have Stanley's own record ready. As the public always wonders how such a feat of journalism as the *News* "Special" is accomplished, one of our representatives called on Mr. William Ingram the other day, and he, in reply, kindly introduced us to Mr. Joseph Bell, his artist correspondent, whom he had despatched to Zanzibar to negotiate with Mr. Stanley for sketches and "copy." Mr. Bell, like Cæsar, went, saw, and conquered, and the result will be the *News* "Special" described above. Mr. Bell gave me (writes our representative) a most amusing account of his expedition, but I think he has mistaken his vocation. He should have been a diplomat, for the mixture of subtlety and suavity which he brought to bear upon securing the material for Mr. Ingram's "Special" are worthy of a Macchiavelli. As for Mr. Bell's secretiveness I cannot do better than mention the fact that having secured a number of sketches he hid them in the legs of the Captain's trousers. Even the Captain didn't know. Frankly, I never could quite understand why Mr. Bell found this necessary, but he has a suspicious mind. After several conversations with him I feel myself able to give you his character after the manner of professors and palmists, and I should say he was as wily as the serpent, as wideawake as Argus, as bland as the Heathen Chinee, with a smile like Circe, and a bark like Cerberus. This is a short summary of Mr. Bell's narrative:—

"Stanley arrived at Zanzibar on December 5, and we telegraphed an offer for the right of using a number of such sketches as he might have with him being purchased for the National Gallery. The news, if true, is good, for the section of "modern masters" in Trafalgar-square is deplorably inadequate—not only in French, but in all schools, not excluding that of English water-colour art.

* * * * *

Among the art treasures of the late Mr. Wilkie Collins, which are to be brought to the hammer on the 22nd inst., it is not surprising to find a considerable number of works from the hand of his father, W. Collins, R.A. Of these a score are in water-colours, and a dozen in oil. Besides these, there is the author's portrait by Sir Everett Millais, as well as a highly interesting relic—Sir David Wilkie's palette, which the artist took with him to Syria and which was presented to the late owner by Wilkie's sister.

* * * * *

The chief fault of the exhibition of the Royal Water Colour Society Art Club, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Hunt, is that the term of opening is altogether too short. It was open for only three days, and shut before any one knew anything about it. Yet this loan collection was a fine one, representing as it did the English old masters of the art of water-colour painting. Few artists were unrepresented, while certain of the works, such as the landscapes by Benjamin West, were of singular interest.

* * * * *

The Report of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution has just been issued, from which it appears that during the past year 171 applicants have been relieved in sums varying from £10 to £80. The income for 1889—representing a total of £5,200, including legacies to the amount of £1,150, and a dinner collection of £3,000—is a slight decrease on the previous year. The "Artists' Orphan Fund," with an income of £2,368, was expended in the maintenance and education, partial or complete, of forty-five little ones. The annual dinner will take place at the Hotel Métropole on the 10th of next May.

* * * * *

A new sixpenny monthly paper, entitled *Furniture and Decoration*, and devoted to the proper embellishment of the house, has just made its appearance. It is really well produced, and the taste displayed in the designs reader it an admirable and trustworthy guide for those who would make their homes truly, and not mere, artistic

ART NOTES

The Conversazione of the Hogarth Club, prior to the Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, will take place at the Club-house in Dover-street on Friday evening next. A strong exhibition is expected.

* * * * *

I would draw the attention of those whom it may concern to the condition of the Martyrs' Memorial in the Cornmarket at Oxford. Certain portions of this most beautiful monument—one of the most perfect in the city as well in respect to proportion as to detail—are becoming covered with moss, or some other lichenous growth, particularly above the heads of the heroic triumvirate. At the best of times Oxford is a damp place, in which peeling, rot, eruptions, and all the other ills that stone is heir to, are most ruinously prevalent, and it therefore behoves those in whose charge the memorial is to see to it carefully and without delay.

* * * * *

Speaking of Oxford, I am reminded that those who would visit the University Galleries with a view to studying the superb collection of drawings by the Old Masters will be grievously disappointed, as with but two or three exceptions they have been sent up to London to be re-mounted, and are not expected back for a month or two.

* * * * *

On Monday last the drawings, sketches, etchings, and studies of the late Frederick Tayler, ex-P.R.W.S., to the number of about four hundred, were sold at Christies'. The amount realized will go to swell the sum, raised by the efforts of Sir Everett Millais, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Frith, and other members of the Royal Academy, which is to be invested in a Government annuity for the benefit of the widow and children.

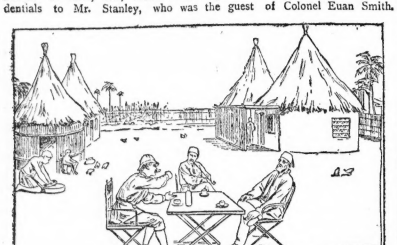
* * * * *

"They order these things better in England" is now the cry of certain French papers in respect to the installation of electric light at the British Museum. It would seem as if an agitation were to be begun in Paris for a similar boon at the Louvre and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

* * * * *

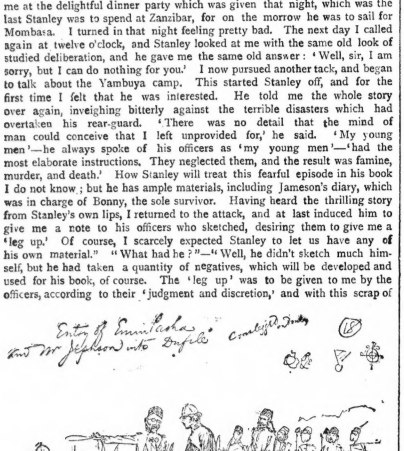
It is said, with respect to the fine "Vallée de la Touque" by Troyon, now on view at Messrs. Boussod, Valadon's gallery, that there is a chance of its

in the *News*. In a few hours we received a reply—'Matter was wait arrival.' This would not do, and I left Charing Cross by the 8.15 P.M. for Brindisi on Friday, December 6, under orders from Mr. Ingram. After four days' delay at Aden, I went on board the *Katoria*, the brand-new British India boat, and arrived at Zanzibar on the 29th. I went ashore at once, and, with the least possible delay, presented my credentials to Mr. Stanley, who was the guest of Colonel Euan Smith.



EMIN AND MR. JEPHSON PRISONERS AT DUFILE.
(An engraving of this sketch will appear in the special number of the *Illustrated London News*.)

Mr. Stanley's room was at the top of the house and commanded a lovely view of the sea. The great explorer was reclining in an easy chair, and was smoking a cigar and reading a batch of newspapers when I entered the room, which, by the way, was of the usual Eastern type, with whitewashed walls and furnished with only an iron bedstead, the chair in which Stanley was sitting, a small writing table, and a peculiar stool of red wood, which he had brought with him from the interior." "And how did Mr. Stanley look?" I asked.—"Well, he still bore signs of having undergone severe privation, denoted by his hollow cheeks and rather fierce expression, which was less the note of hunger than of constant watchfulness. His hair was quite white, and was cut very short—but to tell you the truth I thought very little of such small matters, being intent upon my approaching negotiations. Mr. Stanley is a most difficult man to deal with. From long intercourse with Arabs and natives of all sorts and conditions, he has acquired many of their ways so that it is hopeless to expect plain 'yes' or 'no,' and, moreover, he walks all round the subject without ever going to the root of the matter. And to make it more difficult still, he has a provoking habit of not replying to your questions. You have no idea how aggravating is that comic twinkle in his eye when you are on pins and needles. So you will see that I had my work cut out. Now, imagine us face to face in that cool chamber, I representing a great illustrated newspaper, anxious to present its readers with some record of the great expedition, and Stanley possessing all that I required to make me happy, but absolutely averse to parting. I talked to him, urging all the arguments I could think of. After an hour's discussion he looked me full in the face with those searching eyes of his, and said slowly, 'I cannot do anything for you.' This was not promising. However, I returned to the fray again. At last he said: 'Now, if you want a subject for sketching, why not run over to Bagamoyo and sketch my poor friend Emin on his sick bed?' 'Thank you, Mr. Stanley; but it would be cruel to disturb him; and then, you know, I have not come all the way from London to sketch Emin. It is you and your marches the British public want sketches of. I am authorized to offer you any sum——' 'Stop,' replied Stanley, 'I did not come to Africa for money.' Fortunately for me, I had taken the precaution to ask Mr. Marston to write to Stanley, saying that he would be glad if he could help me, and the letter had just been delivered. 'I can't take "no" for an answer,' I replied; and my first session ended with a *non possumus*. He told me to call again at four, which I did, but Stanley was devouring the English papers and magazines in Mrs. Euan Smith's charming *salon*, in which she dispenses five o'clock tea to fashionable Zanzibar. I did not interrupt him; nor did I recur to the subject which was raging like an inward fire within me at the delightful dinner party which was given that night, which was the last Stanley was to spend at Zanzibar, for on the morrow he was to sail for Mombasa. I turned in that night feeling pretty bad. The next day I called again at twelve o'clock, and Stanley looked at me with the same old look of studied deliberation, and he gave me the same old answer: 'Well, sir, I am sorry, but I can do nothing for you.' I now pursued another tack, and began to talk about the Yambuya camp. This started Stanley off, and for the first time I felt that he was interested. He told me the whole story over again, inveighing bitterly against the terrible disasters which had overtaken his rear-guard. 'There was no detail that the mind of man could conceive that I left unprovided for,' he said. 'My young men'—he always spoke of his officers as 'my young men'—had the most elaborate instructions. They neglected them, and the result was famine, murder, and death.' How Stanley will treat this fearful episode in his book I do not know; but he has ample materials, including Jameson's diary, which was in charge of Bonny, the sole survivor. Having heard the thrilling story from Stanley's own lips, I returned to the attack, and at last induced him to give me a note to his officers who sketched, desiring them to give me a 'leg up.' Of course, I scarcely expected Stanley to let us have any of his own material." "What had he?"—"Well, he didn't sketch much himself, but he had taken a quantity of negatives, which will be developed and used for his book, of course. The 'leg up' was to be given to me by the officers, according to their 'judgment and discretion,' and with this scrap of



A LEAF FROM MR. BELL'S SKETCH BOOKS.

paper I was happy. Stanley sailed for Mombasa, and I went on board the *Katoria*, which picked him up, and then we all—Stanley, Stairs, Parke, Nelson, Jephson, and Bonny—steamed out of Mombasa, bound for Suez. I gave them a day to settle down, and then presented my credentials to the four officers, who expressed themselves as being quite willing and even anxious to help me. I accordingly made an agreement and we set to work. The result was that the steamship *Katoria* was turned into the editorial rooms of the *Illustrated London News*. We had only a few passengers, and turned the second-class saloon into our workshop. The first thing to do was to go through the diaries of the four officers. They had all kept most carefully written-up diaries, roughly illustrated, and it was necessary to eliminate these illustrations. Lieutenant Stairs was quite an accomplished draughtsman, but you have seen the sketch of the Mountains of the Moon, which was reproduced in the *Illustrated London News*. He had made an elaborate sketch of these famous mountains under circumstances of great difficulty, but an engineer and surveyor—he had been on the New Zealand Survey Staff, about as rough work as any man would care to go through—and was of course an accomplished topographer. Well, having surveyed my materials I drew out a scheme. We had already published Mr. Herbert Ward's vigorous sketches, which took the expedition from Banana Point, on the Lower Congo to the Yambuya Camp, so I proposed that we should begin work in that sombre and terrible forest into which Stanley plunged after leaving Yambuya, and work our way out on to the plains, and so to the Mountains of the Moon, and Zanzibar. Stairs supplied his pictorial notes, Nelson sketched his 'Starvation Camp'—here it is (a tracing from an engraving which will appear in the *Illustrated* 'Special.' Stairs also supplied me with

NELSON'S STARVATION CAMP—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPT. F. NELSON.
(An engraving of this sketch will appear in the special number of the *Illustrated London News*.)

a capital sketch of Fort Bodo—the fort on the plains in which Stanley left his advance guard when he marched back to the relief of his rear-guard. On the sketch was written in pencil 'Fort Bodo—God knows where.' I heard Stanley contrast the flourishing condition of that fort, with its granaries and abundance, with the death-ridden camp at Yambuya. Imagine us sitting at the table of the second saloon. I would talk Jephson, say, get his pictorial notes,

A LEAF FROM MR. BELL'S SKETCH BOOKS.

however rough, and with those before me I would question him in the most exhaustive manner as to the details of the subject we were treating. First he—or any of them—would draw me a ground plan, putting in dots for figures so as to be accurate, and then from his sketches I made rough pencil notes which he would correct and correct, omitting no detail. Here, for instance, is one of the rough sketches, showing the meeting of Emin and Jephson, and from this and others the more elaborate drawing is made. Again here is another sketch, showing natives, carriers, ornaments, utensils, and so on, all necessary for our purpose. So day after day passed most pleasantly. In the evening every one relaxed, and Stanley entered into the after-dinner fun with great zest. We had thought-reading, card-tricks, riddles, and all the fun of the fair. Stanley spent his mornings in writing, and his afternoons in smoking and reading. Lytton was his favourite author so far as I could see. So when we arrived at Aden I had eighteen sketches ready. When we reached Suez I had twenty-five, and when Stanley heard this he came up to me and said rather grimly, 'I shall have to injunct that little matter of yours.' But we came to a friendly settlement, and you will see the result of the expedition in the 'Special.'"

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The deputation from the miners to Lord Randolph and Mr. Gladstone received but cold comfort from the latter, whereas the former welcomed them with open arms. His sympathies lay in the direction of the limitation of hours of labour—by legislation. Mr. Gladstone's sympathies are also all in favour of the limitation of hours of labour—but not by legislation. Like Mr. Morley, the Liberal leader has no desire to force the eight hours day upon the workers whether they like it or not. At the same time, Mr. Gladstone has given his great authority to the dictum that "the eight hours limit is a reasonable limit for underground labour." As in Lancashire and in Scotland many miners are working ten and eleven and twelve hours, Mr. Gladstone's declaration will not be a message of industrial peace. It will rather be regarded as a clarion cry to strike for the "reasonable limit," with one result among others of making the G.O.M. even more than at present the *diabolus* of the Conservative coal-owner.

The question whether adult labour should or should not be regulated by law, is one which as Lord Randolph thinks, more than any other, is suitable for public discussion in Parliament. But thanks to Lord Salisbury's veto, the Swiss Government has dropped it out of the programme of the Berne Conference. But the Swiss Conference may discuss the limitation of the working day of adult women; and through that the whole question will come up for consideration.

The London County Council, the elect of London democracy, dominated by a Progressive majority and packed with Progressist aldermen, yesterday rejected the proposal to establish the Eight Hours Day at the pumping and outfall stations of their drainage works. The working hours per week for engineers, stokers, mechanics, and labourers, are to be fixed at fifty-four. Mr. Burns moved that they should be forty-eight. But in a division the Eight Hours Day was rejected by 67 to 25.

Mr. Justice Field, the deaf judge, has resigned at last—not, we presume, because he was deaf (a cause which has been in operation for a long time), but because he has at last earned his pension (a cause which came into operation on the 6th instant). If the pension-scheme, which we suggested in writing on senile judges the other day, had been in force, Mr. Justice Field would have been shelved six years ago, for he is seventy-six. He would then have been entitled to 9-15ths of his pension. The cost to the State would in the end have been greater, no doubt, than under the present system; but then it is worth some sacrifice to rid the Bench betimes of judges who are past their work.

But better late than never; and we heartily congratulate the Bench, the Bar, and the general public upon the final disappearance of Mr. Justice Field from the Queen's Bench Division. The presence on the judgment seat of a judge so deaf that he could only hear the witnesses and counsel if they screamed at the top of their voices was a scandal which ought to have been abated long ago. May we suggest, as a graceful method of celebrating Mr. Justice Field's retirement, that the Home Secretary should release poor Miriam Jones, a prisoner more sinned against than sinning, who was doomed by him to a long and savage punishment?

Mr. Henniker Heaton was at it again last night at the Society of Arts, this time hammering away both at the Post Office and the Telegraphs. He is full of hope of getting his way with both. The Londonderry Corporation has not only unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the "Imperial Penny," or rather of the penny post throughout the English-speaking world, but has undertaken the duty of stirring up all other corporations to go and do likewise. It is too bad that our Post Office should need to be perpetually goaded from behind into doing its duty. It costs four shillings a word to telegraph from London to India, whereas a Russian can telegraph from St. Petersburg to the other end of Siberia at twopence a word. The commercial and Imperial importance of cheap telegraphic communication seems to be better appreciated in Vladivostock than in the British Treasury.

So the Attorney-General was not mistaken, he was misreported—and that, too, by those of his own household, in the *Times*. He did not say, he explains this morning, that Sir Charles Russell argued that not a "farthing had come from Mr. Patrick Ford," and that "it was against the wishes of the Land League that there should be boycotting." He does not add, but doubtless he will when cornered on the subject, that he was also misreported in declaring that, according to the contention of Sir Charles Russell, there was no connection whatever at any time between the Land Leaguers and the Fenians. Certainly, as his speech stood in the *Times*, it was extraordinarily impudent in misrepresentation. These misrepresentations, we are asked to believe, were all misreports. If the person concerned were less righteous than St. Webster, we should be inclined to say "Walker." As it is, we can only remark how curious it is that the *Times* should have misunderstood and misreported their own counsel so flagrantly.

For a gentleman who appealed as Mr. Balfour did last night to "every law of scientific inference known to mankind," he made one egregiously unscientific statement. Referring to the hypothesis that some of the improvement in the state of Ireland was due to the "union of hearts," he said:—

> I presume the ill-omened union between the two sections of hon. gentlemen opposite may be said to have been arranged on the 25th January, 1886, when the Conservative Government were turned out of office, and to have been consummated on the 8th of April, when the right hon. gentleman brought in his Home Rule Bill. The year 1885 should, therefore, have figured, among all the years which followed from the stoppage of the Crimes Act, as that in which crime least prevailed in Ireland.

By what "law of scientific inference" is it, we should like to know, that Mr. Balfour supposes the effect of a cause to be strongest at the moment when it is only just beginning to operate? If we were to argue that the heat of his study was due to the fire on the hearth, would he reply that this was impossible, because if so, the room should have been hottest when the fire was first lighted?

We hope that the local authorities at Ottawa are prepared to do their duty in maintaining the right of free speech at any cost. The long experience of a thousand petty riots has convinced us that there is only one way of preventing those disorders which are threatening the peace of Canada, and that is to put down with resolute determination any and every attempt on the part of the mob to interfere with the right of free public meeting, free procession, and free speech. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a clear and decisive intimation that the police will stand no nonsense and that the unpopular propagandist, be he Mormon, Orangeman, Jesuit, or Salvationist, will be protected, even if it be necessary to disperse his assailants with the bayonet, secures peace and order. In the hundredth case it is necessary to act, but it is a thousand times better to sweep the streets with horse, foot, and artillery, rather than to allow the mob to suppress the right of free speech and of public meeting. Timid and irresolute administrators always try to coerce the unpopular minority in order to humour the turbulent majority. They think that is a short cut to social tranquillity. They invariably discover in the end that their short cut is the longest way about. The Ottawa authorities had better line the streets with troops—and use them, too—rather than allow a single Evangelical or Catholic meeting to be interfered with. What is the use of a Government if it cannot protect such a fundamental right of the citizen as liberty of worship?

The figures relating to the prevalence of rabies in the metropolitan area are brought down to the end of last year in the report presented to the County Council yesterday by the Contagious Diseases Committee. Here they are:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number of dogs killed by the Metropolitan Police	141	199	330
Out of which there were found to have been rabid	27	49	123
Number of deaths from hydrophobia registered in London	2	3	7

The very serious increase in the number of rabid dogs shows that the "rabies scare," as the anti-muzzlers call it, did not take place a bit too soon. The figures are still more instructive if we work out the percentages:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Percentage of rabid dogs to total number killed	19	25	37
Percentage of human deaths to number of dogs found rabid	7.4	6.1	5.6

These percentages are in a way satisfactory, for they show that fewer innocent dogs in proportion were sacrificed, and that in spite of the increase of the disease fewer deaths in proportion occurred from hydrophobia. But of course percentages are a poor consolation to the persons who are on the wrong side of the figures. The real lesson of these figures is that unless muzzling is rigidly enforced, at least half a dozen Londoners now alive will during the present year die the most terrible of deaths.

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AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT. BY AN OBSERVER.

If the Irish debate has lagged at times it has made a good ending, and the greatest lover of sensation could not have complained of last night's fare with its rattling speeches from Mr. Balfour, Mr. T. P., O'Connor, Sir Henry James, and, last but not least, Mr. John Morley. It was a distinctly electric evening, and quite early in the sitting Viscount Curzon caused some stir by giving notice of a licensing bill in Lord Randolph Churchill's name.

"THIS SUPERSTITION."

Then came the inevitable Ash Wednesday two o'clock motion—for which members had been assidiously whipped. Mr. Labouchere was silent, but Mr. Caine and Sir George Campbell divided his part—and spoilt it between them. In answer to Mr. Caine's healthily intolerant girdings at "this superstition," against which "the opinion of the country" was rising, and Sir George Campbell's assurances that Scotch members "take no interest in Ash Wednesday," Mr. W. H. Smith mildly urged the very palpable if somewhat secular fact, that he had "always observed that more members were present at two than at twelve."

A VERY SET SPEECH.

Then rose Mr. Campbell Bannerman, well armed with dirk, bagpipe, and—voluminous notes. A leisurely, dialectical, hard-headed speech, granting far too much for the sake of that dangerous lady, "Argument," and somewhat hampered by his own memories of the Irish Office. He was glad to have heard Mr. George Wyndham. It relieved him of a suspicion that that gentleman was Mr. Balfour's Mrs. Harris—a mere *nominis umbra*. A contrast between the behaviour of the Irish constabulary in Tipperary and the London police during the dock strikes brought Mr. Matthews to his legs. He completely denied that the Home Office or Scotland Yard had ever refused to interfere in any case where violence was used. It would have been well if he had stopped there. But he went on to destroy the whole force of this argument by an elaborate legal distinction between the rights of trade and agrarian combination. The Opposition cheered him two minutes by the clock; the Ministry pulled very long faces, and Mr. Balfour—as Mr. T. P. O'Connor said afterwards—looked inclined to pull down his maladroit colleague by the coat tails. "That is to say, there was a difference, only it was legal," retorted Mr. Bannerman, in effect.

MR. BALFOUR AS PARIS.

Then at last Mr. Balfour rose to reply, amid the resounding cheers of his own side. The House was now crowded in every part—H.R.H. in his old seat over the clock, and Mr. Ponsonby and Canon Keller among the strangers in the side galleries. The Chief Secretary was in his very best form. He defended himself deftly from the charge of cowardice in refraining to rise before by representing himself as a prisoner who might surely be allowed to hear the charges against him before he replied. But there was nothing to answer. Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Shaw Lefevre had been so occupied with their own "autumn manœuvres" that they had virtually left him alone. "It is not for me to decide between the rival managers of these two strolling companies." One was pleased with his meetings and the other with his police surveillance. "I don't know to which I shall throw the apple of beauty." Mr. Shaw Lefevre was very angry at not being arrested. He (Mr. Balfour) could not help it. The hon. member was so careful to break no law: his speeches were not dangerous; they "would have damped the most inflammable believer."

Mr. Balfour then turned to Mr. O'Brien, whose speech, he said, had contained even "more violence and less matter" than usual. He cared little for his attacks, remembering well the more savage and more brutal attacks which he had made on Lord Spencer. Challenged, Mr. Balfour read out a very highly-spiced specimen, which was received in rather abashed silence by the Opposition. Then Mr. O'Brien had dished up Mr. Gladstone's case of the tramps—which "has no more to do with Dublin Castle than with the Government of Timbuctoo"—and had accused him of using his Act to suppress combinations. The Government did desire to suppress conspiracies as being "fruitful parents of crime," and there was no analogy between trade combinations in England and the Plan of Campaign, in which the landlords' money was used against themselves. He regarded Mr. Parnell's story of the "wondrous change that had passed over the boycotting dream" as a "vain, frivolous, and empty pretence." Whatever change there was, was due to a better enforcement of the law.

"WESTWARD LOOK, THE LAND IS BRIGHT."

The Coercion Act had been a success. Since 1886 crime had diminished by a half. No new "Plan" had been started last year—an important fact, as one seventh of the crime occurred in the one-sixty-seventh of Ireland which was under the Plan. As many, indeed, as 1,617 had been imprisoned—71 twice, 8 three times, and 1 four times—under the Crimes Act. ("What about the Act of Edward III.?" from Mr. O'Connor.) Boycotting had diminished from 4,900 to 150; only a fifth of Ireland was now under the most stringent clauses of the Act: in short, *ex uno et plures omnes*, if the same steady administration of the laws continued, the dawn now beginning would brighten into the perfect day. But even if it were transitory, it was all to the good.

THE IRISH SLOGGER.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor had been on the pounce for Mr. Balfour for some time, and now leapt to his feet with the taunt that "we know that in two or three years we shall have the general election," and then proceeded to swipe and slog in his most energetic and least chastened style. His best contribution to the debate was his demonstration of the manner in which the Act of Edward III. was being used in Ireland as a substitute for the Crimes Act in order to reduce the statistics of crime.

The dinner-hour was occupied by Messrs. T. D. Sullivan, Macartney, and Clancy in very technical criticisms of Mr. Balfour's government, but the House was once more revived at half-past ten by a slashing speech from Sir Henry James, who had been ousted from his corner-seat by Mr. Chamberlain with a large orchid in his button-hole. Sir Henry waxed indignant over the "shameful" saying that "the game of law and order is up," and he maintained that Mr. Balfour had grappled more successfully with Irish crime than any of his predecessors. The facts were against the "union of hearts" theory. Crime always diminished with coercion, and increased with the absence of it. Then he went on to enlarge on the doctrine of Mr. T. W. Russell that the style of boycotting was far worse than in 1880. "You might as well compare a modern weapon of precision and an ancient stone arrowhead."

JOHN BRIGHT'S SUCCESSOR.

The debate was wound up with one of the most effective debating speeches that Mr. Morley has yet delivered in the House of Commons. He began with hurling back Mr. Balfour's itinerant politicians' taunt at the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He, too, had visited Ireland, and his groove was narrow. He then pointed out the contradiction between the two positions of Government speakers—(1) that Ireland was more tranquil, and therefore could be trusted with local government (why, then, destroy the Cork Board of Guardians?); and (2) that boycotting was more fiendish and as bad as murder. Was the improvement permanent? Was it real? If it was, why pack the special jury at Maryborough? Why make Peter O'Brien Chief Justice? Why in all ways defy opinion? If it was not—if fear was the only means of governing Ireland—how could they look forward to their own remedial measures with any hope? After telling Mr. Matthews to proclaim his new legal discovery to the people at St. Pancras, and referring to Lord Salisbury's Newport speech, in which boycotting was "a sort of religious rite or sacred ceremonial"—he gradually led the Tories into a very delightful trap over the subject of the *Times*. Mr. Balfour had quoted vicious passages from *United Ireland*. (Loud cheers from Ministerialists.) "Yes, but you have allies in the press. There is nothing in *United Ireland* comparable to this charge made by your confederate and ally against your colleagues." (No.) "Not your colleagues? Then turn them out of the House." (Tremendous cheers from the Irish.) With this exciting and highly significant episode the debate ended, The division on the amendment showed a majority of 67 for the Government—307 noes and 240 ayes. It is evidently going to be an Irish session.

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NEW GROUND FOR THE NATURALIST.*

IN North Celebes the author of this handsome volume has certainly found a land which is *terra incognita* to the naturalist. Much of the wide area comprised by the Dutch East Indies and the Malay Archipelago has, it is true, been scientifically investigated by our countrymen Wallace, Forbes, and Guillemard—the "Cruise of the *Marchesa*" is fresh in our minds—and various Dutch and other foreign naturalists have studied different parts of Malayia; but Mr. Hickson has certainly established a prescriptive right and title by virtue of prior possession, in a zoological sense, to the island of Celebes. Many of our readers will remember that curiously-shaped, spider-like island lying almost on the Equator, between Borneo and New Guinea. To these remote tropical regions the author journeyed in 1885, and having spent nearly two years in North Celebes and Talisae, in the Sangir and Talaut islands on the north, he now gives us the result in a scholarly volume, which, though possibly in parts it may prove rather technical for the casual reader, must be welcomed as a valuable addition to our knowledge of the marvels of nature which exist throughout the globe.

A characteristic feature of the Malayan coasts are their coral reefs; and to their wonderful formation and structure, and the infinite variety of corals in kind and colour, and the many other forms of life peculiar to coral-rock, Mr. Hickson has paid special attention. Of all these things, he writes with the vividness begot of enthusiasm. Among the bewildering throngs of life which people these equatorial seas, it is sufficient here to mention, as an example, a leaping terrestrial fish, which, abjuring its normal element, yet breathing not the upper air, is thereby constrained to respire through a specially devised process in its tail, that organ being kept purposely immersed. Of such anomalous designs Nature truly is prodigal in the Far Eastern seas.

The early hours of the morning—the length of day is practically uniform—proved by far the most interesting period for observation of the animal world, before the fierce tropical sun had driven the various creatures to seek shelter in impenetrable depths of sea or forest. The author apportioned his time systematically between coral-reef and deep sea, forest, lagoon, and mangrove-swamp, in each of which he has a fund of interesting observations to record. Scientific work in a savage land has, however, its drawbacks and annoyances. Huge predaceous spiders lurk ready to seize any unguarded moment to carry off valued specimens: one's house is subject to such sudden and overwhelming visitations of winged creatures as render indoor work impossible; and even its very stability and foundations are threatened by the white ants.

The white ants make little tunnels through the beams and piles. One of these ran from the ground to the roof of my house, and I tried the experiment of destroying it completely every morning for three weeks to see if I could induce the colony to leave. Every morning the tunnel and some hundreds of the blind, stupid-looking termites were destroyed, but they never swerved an inch from what they considered to be their path of duty, and immediately set to work to build a new tunnel in precisely the same place. Smearing the pile with turpentine only caused them to divert their course to one side or the other. I thought I had won the battle when I painted a ring of turpentine round the pile, but three days afterwards the busy little creatures had surmounted the obstacle and the tunnel was again complete.

The book is not confined exclusively to zoological topics; indeed, the second part is entirely ethnographical. The aborigines of these little-known islands, their manners and customs, and quaint ceremonies of betrothal and marriage, and other social matters, together with a store of traditional and legendary lore, form a series of chapters replete with amusing detail and interest to the ethnologist. We only regret that lack of space prevents our further noticing them. It remains to add that the volume is illustrated with sketches of typical Malayan scenery, diagrams of corals, and other natural productions, and with maps of the countries it describes.

* "A Naturalist in North Celebes." By Sydney J. Hickson, M.A., F.Z.S., &c. (London: John Murray. 1889.)

NEW BOOKS.

"FOOD IN HEALTH AND DISEASE."

"Food in Health and Disease." By J. Burney Yeo. (Cassell and Co.) This handy little volume forms a valuable addition to the handbooks on dietetics. Dr. Yeo, as pointed out in the preface, has freely quoted the most eminent among contemporary writers on the subject, but he has also given his own views wherever and whenever he differed from his colleagues. The first part of the book contains chapters on the classification of food, its relative value, a number of dietaries for persons engaged in different occupations, including dietaries for the army, schools, prisons, &c. The second part treats in a lucid and interesting manner the administration of food to the diseased body, and here again comprehensive dietaries are added. The volume will supply a real want, and nurses of the sick and heads of households particularly will find it a valuable addition to their books of reference.

"FREE TRADE IN CAPITAL."

"Free Trade in Capital." By Egmont Hake and O. E. Wesslau. (London: Remington and Co. 1890.) The gist of this substantial volume is that the only way to bring prosperity to this country, or to any other, is to allow private banks to issue notes without restriction. In elaborating this wonderful proposition the authors show considerable dialectic skill and sufficient familiarity with accepted economic doctrines. As might be expected from the title of the book, Messrs. Hake and Wesslau are anti-*laissez faire*, and their only complaint against the Manchester school is that it did not go far enough. Cobden and Bright ought to have seen that there were other bars to free trade besides import duties, namely, the restrictions on the liberty of bankers. These restrictions, it is contended, prevent poor people from obtaining access to capital. But it is not shown why the creation of a number of small capitalists would solve the social question, nor is it even explained how the free issue of bankers' notes would place capital in the hands of the poor. Incidentally to their main thesis the authors discuss several side questions—as for example, the desirability of the Government issuing one pound notes, and the crass stupidity displayed by the State Post-Office. But perhaps the most interesting of these side discussions is the elaboration of the theory that Mr. Gladstone only brought in his Home Rule Bill in order to convince the people of the United Kingdom that Home Rule for Ireland was an impracticable dream.

CONCERNING THE STRANGE WAYS OF SATAN.

"In Satan's Bonds." A story of Love and Crime. By Frederick Eastwood. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low.) If morality and art have any connection with one another then "In Satan's Bonds" is only not immoral in that it is not art. The hero—George Longford—falls in love "wildly and passionately," and at first sight, with two women in the course of one short week, each of whom is "the most exquisitely beautiful creature he has ever seen;" and what is more strange, they both fall in love with him. He breaks off his engagement with the one and marries the other, only to discover that she has on a previous occasion gone through a sham marriage ceremony—which, by the way, turns out finally to have been a legal proceeding—with the villain of the story. In the course of these disclosures, husband and wife become separated, and the fickle gentleman meets again with his first love, in whom "the old affection had never even slept." George's passion for her returns, and having arranged the most transparent devices to deceive her as to his first marriage, he carries her off to spend his second honeymoon on the Continent. There "the pure and beautiful creature"—his first wife, commonly called Gertrude—who was the innocent cause that Mr. Longford had been held so long "in Satan's bonds," cuts the Gordian knot by dying for his sake. Then all goes merry as a marriage bell: "my wife gets to love Gertrude almost as well as I;" they have seven children, and name the first girl "Gertrude" after *her!* The power of feminine forgiveness of the most scurvy-hearted hero that ever novelist evolved out of his inner consciousness could no further go! Nihilist plots, devilish machinations, explosive inventions, and commonplace descriptions of scenery, fill out the two volumes of which the perusal only makes us rejoice that there is not a third.

City Notes.

THE SALT UNION AND THE SALT TRADE.

The Salt Union, which has now been fifteen months in existence, has done, so far, very well for its shareholders, having divided 10 per cent. for last year's working; but whether the permanent interests of the industry are being served is open to question. In the export trade, a most striking decline is shown. As compared with 819,000 tons in 1887, and 899,000 tons in 1888, we exported last year only 667,000 tons, a decline of 26 per cent. on the previous year. To every country to which we export we have shipped less, and in the case of the British East Indies the decline is most pronounced. Instead of 358,000 tons we have only exported 244,000 tons, a decrease of 31 per cent. The increase in values has, however, more than balanced the account for the past year, the total exports being valued at £539,000, an increase of £53,000, as compared with 1888, and a decline of £14,000 as contrasted with 1887. Thus 11 per cent. more money has been obtained for 26 per cent. less quantity—a very good bargain, truly, but will it last in face of the fact that Germany's export of salt last year increased by 51 per cent.? Our great competitor is evidently cutting in rapidly into this branch of our export business.

ITALIAN WINES IN LONDON.

With respect to a recent note in this column, in which reference was made to the declining shipments of Italian wines to London, Mr. Egidio Vitali, writing from 5, Great Winchester-street, scouts the idea that the establishment of an official depot for the sale of the produce of the Italian vineyards will lead to the extension of the business. Italy, he says, has accomplished a good deal in the right direction; but her wine-growers have still much to learn. They must acquire the habit of keeping their wines; they must improve their shipping arrangements; and they must pay closer attention to all the practical details of agricultural labour. Italy's grave mistake was the rupture of her commercial treaty with France for the sake of a rash policy. France was up to that time the tip-top customer for Italian produce.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The shareholders of the Scottish Insurance Company (Limited) meet to-morrow to receive the directors' report for year ending 31st December. During the year 3,953 new policies of insurance were issued, the total revenue amounting to £52,009. The claims for compensation numbered 2,114 (including 17 in respect of fatal and permanent disablement accidents), and amounted to £30,169. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., free of income tax, is recommended. The reserve funds stand at £26,364, exclusive of £25,000 paid-up capital.

OUR TRADE WITH NORWAY.

This country succeeded in 1887 in gaining the first place both in the import and the export trade of Norway, and in 1888 the position was more than maintained. In the latter year 28 per cent. of the goods imported into Norway was from Great Britain, against 26½ per cent. in the previous year. Germany is our great competitor, but the value of the goods imported from this country was greater by £90,700 than that of the imports from Germany, whereas the corresponding excess of value in 1887 was only £23,200. The United Kingdom and Germany supply 54.8 per cent. of the imports, and take 46.4 per cent. of the exports, being 50.9 per cent. of the total foreign trade of the country.

The Ladies' Corner.

"WANTED, CHEAP ART PAPERS."

"May I be permitted," writes Mrs. Panton (author of "Nooks and Corners," &c.), "to draw your attention to the fact that cheap art papers are to be found at one or two London shops, where, for 1s. 6d. and 2s. a piece, any one—jerry-builder or otherwise—can obtain papers which are quite perfect both as regards colour and design. The floral papers you name may be had at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. a piece, not 10s. at one shop. I hope you will allow me space to draw attention to these papers, for I can assure you it is people's own fault if nowadays they have ugly rooms. They have no one but themselves to thank if their papers are as you state 'entirely destitute of colour, and are ornamented with sprigs of something called a pattern.'"

NOVELTIES IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miss Mantalini writes:—"Gaiters have been so popular this season that a "gaiter boot" has been brought out in imitation of them. It is a high-legged boot, and buttons in a straight line down the left side like a gaiter. The top of the boot is of glacé kid; the "vamp" of patent leather. It is also made of the skin of the seal in shades of fawn and claret. After the "gaiter boot" the next newest novelty is a boot made of glacé kid, the toe of which is ornamented with a butterfly or a group of flowers embroidered on the boot in coloured silks. This is a very smart boot, suitable either for evening or carriage wear. Another new boot has transparent uppers, made of open-work silk net. This boot is generally worn in the evening or on smart occasions, and the wearer of it has an opportunity of displaying an elaborate stocking. A dainty shoe for afternoon wear with a tea-gown is of pale blue satin embroidered with beads and silk of the same shade and finished off round the top with a ruffled-out silk ruche. It is not considered necessary to have a back to this particular shoe, so the wearer must move about gently in order to keep it on. The "K" is a neat shoe of claret-coloured leather. It is fastened across the instep by two narrow bands of leather forming the letter "K."

NEXT SEASON'S FASHIONS.

"There is likely," continues Miss Mantalina, "to be a plague of butterflies. They are hovering about every new hat and every new bonnet. There are great, gaudy, golden butterflies, and blue butterflies, and natural looking butterflies with pretty plumage. The lace butterflies are the newest; they will be the rage presently. Magenta-pink is a new colour in millinery, and several model bonnets are trimmed with it. This colour is also used on hats trimmed with pink and yellow roses. In spite of the fact that gold embroidery has been fashionable so long, its popularity is as great as ever. It will be worn throughout the season. Lace hats and bonnets of fancy straw are fast making their appearance. Fancy straw worked out in lace-like patterns is a favourite trimming both for hats and bonnets. I have been trying to glean some ideas about next season's materials and style of dress. But dressmakers are chary of showing their hand, and nothing new will be seen until after Lent. The dresses in hand now are of the substantial or dowdy order. The smartest dresses for outdoor wear are of amazon or habit cloth. In nearly every case the sleeves are of velvet, set in very high at the shoulders, and the skirt is usually ornamented with one or two velvet panels. A good deal of embroidery is used about the bodice and skirt. Checks are still popular and likely to remain so.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

ARCHER, WILLIAM. "Ibsen's Prose Dramas." (Walter Scott.)
[The first volume of an authorized English edition, containing the "League of Youth," "The Pillars of Society," and "A Doll's House." All are translated by Mr. William Archer, who prefixes a short biographical and critical introduction. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xiii., 390. Price 3s. 6d.]

CUNNINGHAM, H. S. "The Coruleans: a Vacation Idyll." (Macmillan and Co.)
[Also Uniform with the cheap edition of "Marion Crawford," &c. Cloth. Pp, 368. Price 3s. 6d.]

ELLIS, REV. JAMES J. "The Messages of Christ." Author's Co-operative Publishing Company.)
[Cloth. Pp. vi., 210. Price 2s. 6d.]

MURRAY, DAVID CHRISTIE. "Aunt Rachel: a Rustic Sentimental Comedy." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A cheap reprint. Cloth. Pp. 216. Price 3s. 6d.]

WALFORD, EDWARD, M.A. "The Windsor Peerage for 1890." (Chatto and Windus.)
[Cloth. Pp. xlviii., 540. Price 12s. 6d.]

WRIGHT, the Rev. ARTHUR, M.A. "The Composition of the Four Gospels: a Critical Inquiry." (Macmillan and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. xi., 170.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 10s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 14, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 HIGH STREET, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

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COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—LAST FOUR DAYS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 20 Clowns, 100 highly trained Horses and Ponies, Too-Goo and his Wonderful Pig, Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker, The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers), Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider), Grand Military Spectacle ZULULAND, TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6d. to £3 4s. Box Office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Modoloffs (in their great Continental Aerial Act) the Pelhams (in their new Black and White Act), Bu Val (Negro Minstrel), Adelaide and Dillan (Graceful Aerial Gymnasts), the Six Sunbeams, M. Gervais Le Roy (the Marvellous Belgian Contortor), the Leopolds (Aerial Wonders), Fred. Paulsen (the Strong Man from America), the Sisters Leyton (in their popular dance), Miss Amy Tilley (Refined Change Artiste), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 3 and 8. SCOTT EDWARDES will recite "Hiawatha Carol's Race. And the Brewster Minstrels will contribute a very select programme in addition to the above artistes. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Diagnosta, Novel Illusion, on view all day. Dr. CHAPEROUP, the remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre at 5.15 and 8.30.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Entrance 1s., second, on Wednesdays between 10 and 5, when the charge is 6d. Mrs. Hoyt's celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5 and 8 to 11 P.M. daily. James Davey, veteran and only known rank-and-file survivor of the Great Battle, is present on the field.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building replete with comforts. Admission 1s. Tickets admit to Grand hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

DAUBIGNY EXHIBITION.—Messrs. BOUSSOD, VALADON, and CO. THE GOUPIL GALLERY, 116 and 117, New Bond-street, beg to invite Collectors and Connoisseurs to visit their Exhibition of the Works of C. F. DAUBIGNY, one of the principal masters of the Barbizon School of Painters. Also "THE VALLÉE DE LA TOUQUES," the chef d'œuvre of C. TROYON. Open from 9 till 6.—Admission One Shilling, including catalogue.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SELECTED WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS at Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SONS' GALLERIES, 39a, Old Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS at Messrs. AGNEW'S GALLERIES includes important examples of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Copley Fielding, De Wint, David Cox, Birket Foster, Callcott, Richson, Stanfield, R.A., David Roberts, R.A., Frost, W. Hunt, F. Walker, A.R.A., Meissonier, J. Jacques, A.R.A., A. C. Gow, A.R.A., Birket Foster, R.I., Peppercorn, R.I., J. E. Millais, R.A., Sydney Cooper, R.A., &c., &c. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 10 to 5, daily, 39a, Old Bond-street, W.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN: Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, Regent-street. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. Harold Dillon, Secretary.

MR. LOCKWOOD'S LITTLE JOKE.

During question time in the House of Commons yesterday much amusement was (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) created on the Liberal benches by the passing round of a sketch just finished by Mr. Lockwood. The pencil of this ready artist has been comparatively idle since the Parnell Commission closed; but it was inspired last night by a chance reflection of Mr. Stansfeld. In the course of his speech Mr. Stansfeld contrasted the condition of Irish members in their own country compared with that of English members with much chance to visit Ireland. The Irishmen had their footsteps dogged by the police, and could not move about their ordinary business without an uncomfortable sense of being under surveillance. With English members it was different, an assertion which, by the way, Mr. Shaw Lefevre later took an opportunity of contradicting from his own experience. "When I was in Ireland," Mr. Stansfeld said, "I really could not catch a policeman's eye." Mr. Lockwood's sketch represents the right hon. gentlemen attempting to catch the eye of a stolid policeman who is staring into space and resolutely declines to see him.

DEATH OF A TYPEWRITER INVENTOR.

The news is cabled from New York that Mr. C. Latham Scholes is dead. He was an inventor who some years ago, in Winconsin, gave special attention, with his partner, Mr. Gliddon, to constructing the typewriter which is now known as the "Remington." He was one of the pioneers of the typewriter activity of the last few years.

THE COMMON LODGING HOUSE MISSION.

Louisa Lady Ashburton, who takes an active and continuous interest in philanthropic work, lent her drawing-room in Kent House yesterday afternoon for a meeting of the Common Lodging House Mission. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Phayre, president of the mission, sketched its objects, which are to secure some hold on the 40,000 poor men and women who occupy the 960 common lodging-houses in the metropolis. Sir Robert described an ideal lodging house called the Victoria Home, formerly a disused warehouse, at the corner of Commercial-street and Wentworth-street, and suggested that others should be built on that plan, and also separate lodging-houses for women and for children. One common lodging-house for children has been established at considerable expense in East London.

THE CITY POLICE FORCE AND ITS CHARITIES.

Presiding last night at the City Arms, St. Mary-axe, over an entertainment at which members of the various divisions of the City police force were present, Mr. Superintendent Foster stated that about £48,000 had been raised in the City in connection with three of the charitable funds in which the force were interested. Of this amount £37,500 had been transferred to the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, the benefits of which were being participated in by about 950 children, including 250 inmates of the building. In connection with the widows' and widowers' relief fund £9,870 had been disbursed, the recipients being benefited at a most pressing time. The retirement fund had been established only a few months, and the amount paid under its operations had already been £550. He warmly thanked the donors for their support, which, he trusted, would continue.

BARNUM'S GOOD-BYE.

From Mr. Barnum comes this characteristic adieu:—"Edison House, London. This 17th of February, 1890. My greatest show on earth having closed on the 15th, after a marvellous success—testified to by a million and a half patrons in fourteen weeks, I wish to give my parting thanks to the British public, and to assure them that I shall ever gratefully cherish most pleasant memories of their kindness and hospitality, even higher than the pecuniary success with which they have crowned my efforts to please them. I thus address the world through the medium of the latest wonderful invention—Edison's phonograph; so that my voice, like my great show, will reach future generations, and be heard centuries after I have joined the great, and as I believe, happy majority.—P. T. BARNUM."

NORTH LONDON NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the North London Nursing Association—a society for the supply of nurses to the sick and afflicted poor in their own homes, free of charge—was held last night at the Camden-road Athenæum. Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, who presided, warmly congratulated the association upon the successful year it had just passed. He hoped that the £1,140 raised in 1889 would in 1890 be increased to double the amount. The work of such institutions needed to be very largely extended. Dr. Glover was also very strongly in favour of increasing the number of nursing associations in London. He was glad to see that the cases helped were really those in which assistance was required, for he was afraid that the revenue of the hospital had fallen off in consequence of the oftentimes expressed doubt whether care was taken to exclude improper patients. Besides the adoption of the report, a resolution was agreed to thanking the nurses and the executive committee for their services during the year.

FOURTH EDITION.

ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT MAJOR ISAACS, M.P.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE COURT.

IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS BY THE PROSECUTOR.

At the Richmond petty sessions to-day, Elizabeth Vincent, of 84, Seymour-street, Edgware-road, Marylebone, was charged on remand with attempting to murder Major Isaacs, M.P. for Walworth, on October 8 last, at 110, Church-road, Richmond. The proceedings excited great interest, and the court was crowded to its utmost capacity. Prisoner was brought from Holloway gaol. Upon her arrival at Richmond Railway station, in consequence of the large crowd which had assembled, she was placed in a cab and driven to the police-court in charge of the warrant officer. There was a very full bench of magistrates, Mr. C. Rugge Price presiding. Mr. St. John Wontner again appeared for the prosecutor. Prisoner, upon being called, entered the court from an adjoining room carrying a newspaper in her hand.

Mr. T. D. Dutton now said he was instructed to appear for the defence.

The chairman said a letter had come to his hands through the Commissioner of Police addressed to the prisoner, and he now handed it to her.

Major Isaacs was recalled, and produced the document which was handed to him by defendant at 110, Church-road. The amount demanded was £20,000 and not £10,000. He believed defendant had completed her twenty-seventh year.

Cross-examined: I asked her when I went into the room, "Where is Amy and baby?" and she answered, "They are still in the country." She used the term directly, "There is no one in the house but you and me." She fired the pistol deliberately at me. I cannot say it did not go off accidentally.

Mr. Dutton: On your oath, gentleman. Mr. Isaacs, will you undertake to say that the pistol did not go off accidentally?

Witness: I can't say that it did not go off accidentally.

Mr. Dutton: After she had asked you to sign the paper did she not say, when she took the pistol out, "If you don't sign the paper, I will shoot myself and make the whole thing public."

Witness: I think she said that. (Sensation.)

Mr. Dutton: You also stated that you did not care to have any document with your name attached in her possession.

Witness: Not any document. I objected to a portion of the document being in her possession.

Mr. Dutton: I believe there was a scuffle.

Witness: There certainly was a scuffle.

William Matthias Nott, surgeon, of 8, Kensington Park-road, said he attended Mr. Isaacs on the evening of the 8th of October. I found he had a wound in the right forearm close to the wrist. The arm was very much swollen, the principal swelling being in the upper part of the arm. It was there he complained of pain. The major told me what had happened. The wound had the appearance of a gun shot wound. I took him home, and have attended him since, together with Sir William McCormack. The bullet is situated in the upper third of the arm.

Mr. St. John Wontner: I now propose to leave the case where it is.

Mr. Dutton: And I don't intend to say anything on behalf of the defendant on this occasion, as she must be committed for trial, and it is much better in her interests that anything in her behalf should be reserved.

The usual magisterial caution having then been read over,

Mr. Dutton said:—Prisoner reserves her defence, and calls no witnesses.

She was then committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on March 3.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

PACIFIC ASSURANCES.

In the Canadian House of Commons last night the Premier (Sir John Macdonald) said that the Dominion Government placed no credence in the statement alleged to have been made by the Governor of Ohio that he (the Governor) had been asked two years ago to have troops ready to march on the Canadian frontier. It was officially stated that the Dominion Government has decided to extend the *modus vivendi* with the United States as regards the Alaska fisheries question, on the ground that the American authorities have evinced a willing disposition to arbitrate in the Behring Sea dispute, and accept the extradition treaty on terms unobjectionable to Canada.

THE FRENCH TROUBLE IN CANADA.

On the debate on the Dual and Language Bill in the Canadian Legislature last night, Sir John Macdonald deprecated the attacks on the constitutional rights of the French Canadian citizens, and urged that the whole matter be left for decision to the North-Western Provincial Legislatures. The French supporters of the Government are dissatisfied with the Premier's attitude, and threaten to bolt.

It is believed that the Government will endeavour to overcome the dual language difficulty by legalising the official use of German and other tongues besides French in the north-west provinces.

THE PROPOSED NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

A Reuter's telegram from Christiania says:—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, delivered a lecture before the "Geografiske Selskab," explaining his plans for a North Pole expedition. The Doctor advocates the employment for this purpose of a ship built with a special view to strength, and having its sides constructed at such an angle that, instead of being crushed by the ice, the vessel will be raised by it. The vessel should also carry a large supply of provisions and warm clothing. The route proposed by Dr. Nansen is through the Behring Straits, where advantage is to be taken of the favourable current to carry the vessel northward, and thus attempt to reach the new Siberian Islands as soon as possible. Here the vessel would enter the ice floes, and would proceed towards the North Pole, in which direction the current would probably carry it.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York says Sister Rose Gertrude left yesterday *en route* for Molokai.

THE ACCIDENT TO SIR EDWARD WATKIN.

A telegram has been received this morning to the effect that Sir Edward Watkin is much better. He passed a good night and his rib is giving him but slight inconvenience. He is being attended by Mr. Thomas Jones and his own physician, Mr. Heathcote.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"It is probable that if Mr. Smith's resolution be adopted Mr. Parnell will then probably repeat his question whether the Government intend to take any further proceedings."

A WOMAN WITH NINE HUSBANDS—SIX LIVING.

Mollie Corwin has just married her ninth husband in Indiana. Six of his predecessors are still living. The first marriage took place in 1867.—By *Dalziel's Agency*.

SHELTERING EVICTED TENANTS.

The Naas correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says yesterday twenty policemen marched to Mrs. Kelly's farm at Clonjorey, and there arrested a foreman and fourteen workmen engaged in altering outhouses so as to fit them for the accommodation of evicted tenants. The tenant had previously been served with a magistrate's precept to show cause why she should not be restrained from making the alterations.

SHOPS CLOSING ON THE SMITH-BARRY ESTATE.

For the past two days several of the shopkeepers on the Smith-Barry estate have closed their shops in anticipation of a visit from the sheriff. Upwards of forty horses and carts and as many men arrived in Tipperary on Monday night from Clare to carry away fifty tons of machinery for a tenant of Mr. Smith-Barry, named Hanley, from Lacken Woollen Mills to a new mill which has been provided for him by the Tenants' Defence Association. The carts yesterday took the machinery to the new mill near Nenagh, driving in procession.

A letter has been received at Devonshire House from Lord Hartington, at Gibraltar, giving a good account of his health.

MR. GLADSTONE AND EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

AN EXPRESSION OF "HEARTY AND CORDIAL SYMPATHY."

A deputation of miners waited upon Mr. Gladstone yesterday, and set before him considerations in favour of an Eight Hours Bill. The right hon. gentleman said he thought eight hours was a long enough period for any one to work underground. He did not, however, think it was well to seek Parliamentary interference in a matter which the men could accomplish for themselves by various methods including that of a strike. There were two points to which he thought they should address themselves. First of all consider the case of the working man who wished to work more than eight hours a day; he might be in a small minority, but consider his case, and consider what difficulty might arise from putting him in the position of a person whose action was to be repressed and punished by law. The other point that they should consider largely, he thought was, how far they feel certain that their case was a case that could be distinguished from other cases of what was called an Eight Hours Bill, because he considered that public opinion was reasonably opposed to fixing generally the limit of eight hours to the labour of men who might be willing to labour more, and who might think it for their interests to labour more. With regard to many classes of labour he felt sure that they could be safely extended somewhat beyond eight hours. No doubt there were kinds of labour carried on for undue periods, but they had not asserted that in their opinion all labour ought to be restricted to eight hours a day. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly it would be necessary, in order to satisfy Parliament on the general subject, to show that the case of a disposition on the part of miners to work more than eight hours was a case that was very unlikely to occur. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone observed: Well, gentlemen, these are the considerations that strike me upon the surface of the case. I must heartily and cordially sympathise with your purpose; I am convinced from what I have seen myself, and the conclusions of my own mind, as well as your representations, that the eight hours limit is a reasonable limit for underground labour. (Hear, hear.) The question is how that is to be attained. The action of public opinion, I have no doubt, will assist your purpose—(hear, hear)—even while you may be disappointed as to invoking the Parliamentary interference of Parliament. However, upon that subject I will only say that I reserve it for careful consideration, and I must be free to act, if you please, in the way that my judgment and sense of right may deem when I have had full opportunity for consideration." (Applause.)

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S TRIAL

It is believed in High Church circles (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) that of the members of the Archiepiscopal tribunal now sitting at Lambeth Palace to decide the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, the Primate and the Bishop of London, at least, will be found to agree to reopen the whole series of ritual decisions arrived at by various courts during the past generation, upon the ground that greater historical research has led to the discovery and production of additional important evidence bearing upon the true interpretation of the rubrics.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JUSTICE FIELD.

Mr. Justice Field has resigned his seat on the bench as a judge of the Queen's Bench Division. The learned judge having been appointed on Feb. 6, 1875, has served the fifteen years entitling him to a retired pension.

THE BISHOP LIGHTFOOT MEMORIAL.

The committee appointed to report on the form the memorial to the late Bishop Lightfoot should take met in the Chapter House of Durham Cathedral yesterday afternoon. The report, read by Mr. J. G. Wilson, was in favour of the enlargement of the Cathedral Chapter House, and the erection of a statue of the late Bishop. This proposition was influentially supported, and eventually carried.

MEASURING THE MEMBERS' LOQUACITY.

Hansard is in future to record the hour at which each member rises and sits down. It will now be possible to tell at the end of the session the exact amount of time consumed by each individual member, and it is hoped that this circumstance will tend to check the loquacity of certain hon. gentlemen.

THE SWISS LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Swiss Government has communicated to the Governments of the various States invited to the Berne Conference on the Labour Question a complete programme of the subjects which are to be discussed. It is divided into the following six heads, under each of which leading questions relating to the main subject under consideration are raised:—Prohibition of Sunday labour; fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to factories; fixing of a maximum day's work for young workmen; prohibition of the employment of young persons and women in occupations which are particularly detrimental to health or are of a dangerous character; restriction of night work for young persons and women; the putting into practice of the regulations adopted.

THE CENSORSHIP OF QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

As already reported, a very curious censorship of questions exists in the House of Commons. Formerly the censorship was drawn at single words or sentences; now it is extended to the entire document. On Saturday morning Mr. Patrick O'Brien handed in a question which aimed at making the First Lord of the Treasury responsible for evictionist sympathies through being a shareholder in an Irish land company. The question was shown to the Speaker, who held it to be an impertinence not conceived in the public interest, and he ordered it to be destroyed. It was accordingly destroyed, and Mr. O'Brien looked in vain for it on Monday.

THE WEST HAM ATROCITY.—A REWARD OFFERED.

A notice was posted at the Town Hall and other prominent places at West Ham yesterday, announcing that a reward of £100 will be paid by Mr. F. Smith, Mayor of West Ham, to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the man who strangled Amelia Jeffs, on or about the 31st of January, 1890, in 120, Portway, West Ham. Efforts are being made by Mr. F. Loaden, a juror, to obtain £200 for the purposes of another reward.

THE RETIRING PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

Senhor d'Antas, the retiring Portuguese Minister to the Court of St. James's, returned to London from Lisbon yesterday, and will present his letters of recall to the Queen at Osborne to-morrow; and Senhor Freitas, his successor here, will simultaneously present his credentials, Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, accompanying them in the absence from town of Lord Salisbury. Senhor Freitas had a brief interview with the Prime Minister before the latter left town, but nothing concerning the Anglo-Portuguese dispute could be settled at this, owing to the fact that the former had not then been officially accredited; but a good impression is understood to have been left upon both by the conversation, and it is probable that in the course of another week something definite will be able to be said as to the course events are likely to take.

RETIREMENT OF A LONDON POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Thomas William Saunders, who for the last eleven years has been one of the magistrates at the Thames police-court, has found it necessary to resign his position in consequence of failing health.

Lord and Lady Herschell have returned to town from Bournemouth.

Sir Henry James's Criminal Appeal Bill is still in process of drafting. It will probably turn out to be an entirely new measure.

It is understood that either Mr. Gladstone or Sir Charles Russell will move an amendment or addition to the motion of which Mr. W. H. Smith has given notice respecting the Report of the Special Commission.

Mrs. Peel does not intend to hold receptions after the Speaker's Levées this session. Though quite recovered from the serious illness which she had last year, she has been strongly advised to avoid all fatigue and unnecessary exertion.

The Earl of Iddesleigh has been confined to his house, in Manchester-square, for more than a fortnight, having had a very severe attack of influenza and neuralgia. Though now better, he is not yet able to attend to his official duties at Somerset House.

Among the pictures which Mr. Ouless, R.A., will be sending for exhibition this year will probably be found portraits of the Bishops of St. Albans and Chichester; Mr. Angus Holden, ex-member for East Bradford, and now Liberal candidate for the Buckrose division of the East Riding; and Mrs North.

The Earl of Pembroke intends to resign the Mastership of his Foxhounds at the end of the present season, giving the hounds to the county; and the Earl of Radnor will succeed him in that office. At a large meeting at Salisbury yesterday, it was announced that, including £320 given by Lord Pembroke, £900 a year had been promised towards the expenses.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BROADHURST.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., has resigned the secretaryship of the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee. In a letter to the chairman of that body, Mr. Broadhurst says:—"I fully intended to take this step at the Dundee Congress, but abstained from doing so because at that time a wrong interpretation would probably have been given to my resignation. I am glad to be able to inform the trades that during the fifteen years I have acted as secretary to the committee I have never been more in harmony with my colleagues than at the present time. I hope and believe that we are only on the threshold of the great advances in the position of labour. I am confident that the congress has a great future before it, and that the trades will wisely guide its policy to successful issues. I now thank the trades for their long continued confidence, and for the many kindnesses they have shown me. I assure them that so long as I remain in public life my services will, as opportunities occur, be at the disposal of the good cause to which I have hitherto mainly devoted my life." We deeply regret to learn that the cause of Mr. Broadhurst's retirement is the inroad made by chronic disease during the last two years into what was formerly a robust constitution.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

TERMS OF THE NEW BILL.

Copies are issued to the House of Commons to-day to enable the County Council of London to introduce new supplies of water into the metropolis, and to acquire the rights of existing water companies, The bill, which is backed by Messrs. G. V. Morgan, Beaufoy, Burton, Causton, Cremer, Howell, Lawson, Montagu, Pickersgill, Rowlands, and Stuart, sets forth that the Council may purchase by agreement with any of the following companies:—The New River Company, East London Waterworks Company, Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, West Middlesex Waterworks Company, Lambeth Waterworks, Chelsea Waterworks, Grand Junction Waterworks, Kent Waterworks, notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, by a deed of conveyance. The bill further states that the Council shall have all the privileges of the companies, and be subject also to their obligations and liabilities, but freed from all the provisions of the special Act regulating the constitution, management, capital, and profits of such companies. It further sets forth that every officer and servant attached to any company at the time of the transfer shall from and after the transfer become an official or servant of the Council, and shall hold his appointment upon the same terms as if the bill had not been passed. The Council are also to be empowered to borrow money and create stock, and the receipts, among other things, are to be devoted to reducing the charge to the consumers and also the metropolitan consolidated rate. Separate accounts are to be kept of all receipts and payments on account of water, and the bill, if passed, is to be cited as the London Waterworks Purchase Act.

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL IN AMERICA.

The Kendals began their final engagement at New York on Tuesday evening before an audience which crowded the theatre to its utmost capacity. The desire to see them is (according to the *Daily News* correspondent) greater than ever, and for several days it has been impossible to obtain places at any price for the first week. For the second week nearly all the seats were taken as soon as the sale opened. They played Mr. Pinero's "Weaker Sex," making a decided hit. The audience followed with rapt attention, and rewarded the play with frequent and hearty applause. The critics unite in praising both play and performance in the warmest terms.

It is stated (says a Dublin's telegram from New York) that the Kendals have made £20,000 clear profit in America.

GRENADIER GUARD OFFICERS AS NIGGERS.

A correspondent writes:—Quite a crowd of people gathered last night at the Manor Rooms, Hackney, to see the officers of the Grenadier Guards in the disguise of niggers. Lieutenant Sir Augustus Webster, Bart., was scarcely recognisable as an efficient and very funny bones. His brother officer, Colonel Ricardo, was equally amusing when he sang the parody of "Excelsior"—"Upidee Upida," while Captain Ricardo distinguished himself as the corner-man, his interlocutor being Lieutenant Fergusson. Lieutenant D. Lankford sang "The funny little Nigger." The success of the evening was, however, a "Jas de Quatre," which was given by the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned. It was a very creditable entertainment. It is believed that the Hackney Catholic Schools, on behalf of which the concert was given, will benefit largely by the efforts of the "Grenadier Guards' Minstrel Troupe."

CONFERRING WITH THE ARCH CRIMINAL.

The other night Mr. Parnell was in request in the House of Commons, and could not be found. At last it was discovered that the hon. member was closeted with Mr. Jackson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, discussing the subject of Arklow Harbour.

A NEW OPERA.

A new opera by Signor Franchetti, a connection of the Rothschild family, was produced for the first time in Germany at the Hamburg Stadttheater last night. The subject is "Asrael," and the composer has invested the story of the Angel of Death with new charms. The music is Wagneresque, the caste brilliant, and the stage setting elaborate. The audience expressed their appreciation by hearty applause. The sum of 50,000 marks has already been spent in the production of the opera.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WEST WATERFORD.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* understands that Mr Parnell has invited Mr. Foley, who sat for New Ross during the greater part of last Parliament, to stand as Nationalist candidate for West Waterford.

THE TROUBLE AT THE WHARVES.

Cardinal Manning has had an interview with Mr. Tom Mann in reference to the wharves strike. Mr. Tillett has been exhorting the union men to exhaust negotiation before resorting to a strike, or rather an extension of the present one.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M.P., ON THE EIGHT HOURS PROPOSAL.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., replying to a Belfast correspondent who wrote respecting the Eight Hours Bill and other matters, writes:—"So far as the eight hours proposal is concerned, you appear to wish to force restriction upon workers whether they like it or not. That is not my notion of liberty."

MR. BRADLAUGH AND RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh was in the House at the time when a division was called yesterday afternoon on the subject of Ash Wednesday, but did not vote. Strange as it may appear, it is a fact (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that the hon. member abstains from voting on all purely religious questions.

SOCIALISTS AND THE LONDON SEATS.

The Social Democratic Federation is making arrangements to contest a number of metropolitan seats at the next general election. A friend has offered to contribute £150 towards the expenses of bringing forward Socialist candidates, his donation taking the form of discharging the fees of the returning officers, up to £100, in twelve constituencies. The Socialists assume (a London correspondent says) a specially hostile attitude towards those members of the House of Commons who are known as labour representatives, and in the case of the four London seats now held by working men members the Socialists will not be deterred from endeavouring to split the working class vote by any fear of handing over those seats to the Conservative party. At the next election of the London County Council candidates on Social Democratic lines are also to be put forward in almost every constituency.

It is reported that the Government will closure the debate on the Address on Friday night.

Mr. Broadhurst, and not Sir William Harcourt, is to take charge of the Lead Line Bill.

Mr. Lionel Brough, who is at the present moment playing in Johannesburg has produced no less than thirty-one pieces since he landed at Capetown.

Truth says that the Australian see of Newcastle is about to become vacant by the resignation of Bishop Pearson, who has been incapacitated from his duties for several years.

Sir William MacCormac is forming a committee in London for the furtherance of the objects of the International Medical Congress to be held at Berlin.

The Daily Company will open at the Lyceum Theatre in the early part of June next, probably in the first week. At least eight plays will be presented during their tenure of the theatre, and each Tuesday will be a subscription night.

THE SUPPOSED DISASTER IN THE SOLWAY FIRTH

DETAILS OF A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

Tidings were received at Maryport yesterday of the steam launch *Wasp*, which was supposed to have gone to the bottom of the Solway Firth with all hands. The soon board appear to have had a very perilous adventure. On Sunday four seamen, a boy, and a young lady named Storey started from Maryport in the *Wasp*, intending to go to Harrington on a pleasure excursion. They eventually landed at the neighbouring port of Workington, and at eight o'clock in the evening started on the homeward voyage from Maryport. They should have reached Maryport within an hour, but up to yesterday morning nothing had been heard of them. A variety of circumstances led to the supposition that the launch had foundered. It now appears that soon after leaving Workington the steam gave out, and the little vessel could make no headway. There was only a small quantity of coal. This was soon exhausted, and then the cabin doors and every available piece of wood were broken up and used as fuel. Owing to some defect in boiler or machinery, this proved useless, and the launch drifted helplessly before the wind. After the furnace fire went out there was no means of signalling, as there was not a single match on board. When Monday morning dawned the people on board found themselves in the middle of the Solway. There was no spare boat, no compass, no sails, and no oars. In this emergency Miss Storey (the only lady in the company) took off one of her shirts, and this was rigged up as a sail. But by this time the launch was rapidly filling with water and made very little headway. There was no food or water on board. During Monday night and Monday the party had nothing to eat. Towards dusk on Monday evening, being unable to steer, they were dashed upon some rocks on a desolate part of the Scotch coast about six miles from Kircudbright. The launch was completely wrecked, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the crew and lady passenger effected a landing.

MR. WHISTLER'S LATEST WORK.

Mr. Whistler (it is reported in the *Manchester Guardian*) says he will present to the public this season some of the very best work he has ever done. A most interesting collection of his etchings illustrative of Amsterdam will shortly be opened in the Fine Arts Society's rooms.

PROBABLE NEW EGYPTIAN LOAN.

A Cairo telegram to the *Daily News* says:—As France refuses her consent to the Conversion Scheme, the Government will probably have to raise a new loan for irrigation and other purposes. It will also have to collect an increased land-tax. Sir E. Vincent will confer with the Government on important financial questions.

THE IMPRISONED DUKE.

The Duc d'Orléans continues his military studies in prison. He has assured his friends that he does not find time hang heavily, because he is working hard. A note in a Paris evening paper yesterday, which is believed to be inspired, intimates that President Carnot will not break the rule—that if the exercise of his clemency is desired, it must be asked for by the prisoner or his father.

NORTH ST. PANCRAS ELECTION.

Both parties, Liberal and Conservative, are stirring to-day in North St. Pancras. Mr. Bolton's central committee room is at 250, Kentish Town-road—just out of the division by the bye—and the Conservative camp is close at hand, just opposite the Midland Railway station. By agreement the addresses of the rival candidates will not be published until to-morrow, but they are already out of the hands of the printers. Mr. Leighton, "the free and independent man," who, it is understood, is not supported by the Liberal Unionists at all, has sandwich men out and about.

Mr. John Leighton has issued his address as a local Liberal Unionist candidate. He says:—"I am for free and fair trade, with a clear colonial policy, that we might be independent of European supply, while aiding our brotherhood and kinsfolk. I am for affording every facility for the acquisition of lands and tenements, with easy transfer and compensation for improvements, but with due respect to proprietorship and the solving of some scheme whereby the house and land shall form one possession, as is the law in all other nations. I am for advancing any means whereby the local tradesmen and industrious artisans may be able to cope with the great producers, central providers, and stores, which, by underselling, devastate the little commerce and callings of the poor." He advocates the revision of the licensing laws, and would support "local option with compensation"; the codification of laws; local self-government; and is in favour of a postal ballot to enable stay-at-home voters to record their votes.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. BENSON.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy this morning the adjourned meeting was held for the examination of Ernest Benson, "the Jubilee Plunger;" but as the bankrupt is detained by the authorities at Nice under circumstances of public notoriety, nothing could be done. The only question to be decided as to the date of adjournment. The Registrar thought that there was a sufficient reason for the bankrupt's non-attendance, and that he could not be said to be treating the court with contempt. The meeting was adjourned to the 18th of June next, and the accounts to be filed by the 4th of that month.

A 21-DAYS' FAST FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Mrs. Burritt, who has been observing a twenty-one days' fast in Wisconsin in the hope of curing herself of chronic dyspepsia, has completed her self-imposed task. She is now apparently cured, but the doctors think only temporarily. It will take three weeks before she is able to resume her regular diet.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

Her Majesty the Queen left Cowes for Windsor at 10.30 this morning.

Mr. Thesiger, who has just been appointed Clerk-Assistant to the House of Lords, is a son of the late Lord Chelmsford. He has filled for some time the office of Clerk of Presentations, and now that this office is vacant, the Lord Chancellor has brought in a bill to abolish it.

The agents of a number of provincial Liberal associations have formed a special association to protect their professional interests. They propose to agree to and insist upon a certain scale of fees for outside work. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Leicester, and Mr. William Brook, of Halifax, are the leaders of the new movement.

WATERLOO COURSING MEETING.

THE WATERLOO CUP, for 64 subscribers, at £25 each; winner £500, second £200, two dogs £50 each, four dogs £30 each, eight dogs £20 each, sixteen dogs £10 each, the Waterloo Purse and Waterloo Plate, £360; total, £1,600.

Dolan that Lecturer. Betting: 5 to 4 on Lecturer. Dolan stretched out three lengths from Lecturer, and in a long working finish always had much the best of it.

Woodhall beat Hanbury Crown. Betting: 2 to 1 on Hanbury Cross, who went up three lengths in front for the turn, but went inside as puss broke round, and was afterwards well beaten in a good trial.

Big Joe beat Goddess Gracious. Betting: 7 to 4 on Big Joe. Big Joe ran away four lengths from Goddess Gracious, and always going the faster, scarcely allowed his opponent to score in a gaining trial.

Pins and Needles beat Down Express, one. Betting: 3 to 1 on Pins and Needles. After a short undecided, Pins and Needles led between two and three lengths, went round with her hare, wrenched one or twice, and killed.

Lady Sybil beat Grouse Moor. Betting: 7 to 4 on Grouse Moor. Lady Sybil led Grouse Moor fully two lengths, came round well with her hare for the second point, and soon wound up a nice little trial with a fine kill.

Glenmahra beat Mespilus. Betting: 3 to 1 on Mespilus. Glenmahra led Mespilus a length for the first point, at which puss broke short back and the red collar had a few scalling points. Glenmahra, however, instantly clinched accounts with a good kill.

Donald O'Kane beat Legger. Betting: 2 to 1 on Donald. Donald O'Kane led three lengths, and, having a little the best of a bad turn course, was a clear winner when he killed.

Sweet Home beat Jenny Willis. Betting: 7 to 4 on Jenny Willis. Sweet Home, after a good race, drew out a couple of lengths, came round well with the hare, and quickly killed.

Gwenna beat Jolly Mystery. Betting: 7 to 2 on Gwenna. Jolly Mystery just gained the turn, but Gwenna led directly afterwards and all the remainder of a long trial.

Barren last Arithmos. Betting: 11 to 8 on Arithmos. After a fine race Arithmos just got the turn, and from five points had matters all his own way. He began to hang off, however, and was beaten in a good course.

William the Silent beat Danger Signal.

Smack beat Troughend

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILS AND FOREIGN STOCKS QUIET AND STEADY.—AMERICANS BETTER.—SMALL BUSINESS.

The probable action of the Bank of England directors to-morrow continues to be much discussed, but opinion is not very decided either as to a retention of the 6 per cent. rate or a reduction. Meanwhile the discount rate for three months' bank paper is again weak, being now lil the better than 4¾ to 4⅜ per cent., holders being disposed to keep back their bills in view of a possible fall in the rate next time this week to 5 per cent. Short money is not quite so much wanted, and borrowers can generally get their requirements satisfied at about 5⅛ per cent.

Speculators in Stock Exchange securities are not in a humour to anticipate events, and therefore although in many directions a reduction in the Bank rate to-morrow is looked upon as almost a certainty, business is still on a very restricted scale. Consols and other high-class investment securities are quiet. In the Home Railway market the principal feature is a continued demand for South Eastern Deferred stock, which has now risen to 102½ buyers. Otherwise little has been done, and the movements are slight. Foreign Stocks are neglected, and show no change of interest. American Railroads have risen in response to higher New York quotations. The managers of the Philadelphia and Reading have adopted a resolution governing the conversion of the Third Preference Bonds into Common stock, and providing that for five years from the date of reorganization all the common issued in exchange for such bonds shall be deposited with the voting trustees. There are 10,750,000 dols. of Third Preferences outstanding, of which 5,451,000 dols. are convertible into common stock. Advices from Chicago state that Missouri River rates will be reduced 25 per cent., the reduction to take place on Saturday next. Trunks are neglected, but Mexican Railway issues have been in demand at higher prices.

The Imperial and Foreign Investment and Agency Corporation (Limited) invites subscriptions for a first issue of £350,000, in 70,000 Ordinary shares and 200 Founders' shares, of which the ordinary shares are now offered for subscription, of a new company called the United States Trust and Guarantee Corporation (Limited). The total capital is £700,000, divided into 140,000 Ordinary shares of £5 each and 200 Founders' shares of £1 each. Issues will be made simultaneously by the New York Security and Trust Company, New York; the Lombard Investment Company in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia; and Messrs. Alex. Brown and Sons, in Baltimore. The ordinary shares will be divided as and when fully paid up into three-fifths of Preferred and two-fifths of Deferred stock. The whole of the 200 Founders' shares have been subscribed and allotted, thus guaranteeing the subscription of £350,000 capital. Of these 110 have been taken in the United States and the balance in Great Britain. The subscription list will be opened on Thursday, and closed on or before Monday next.

At a meeting of producers of recovered sulphur by the Chance patent, held at Liverpool yesterday, it was decided to form a limited company for the sale of the product under an agreement with the trade. The combination expect to control the production of recovered sulphur worth from £40,000 to £50,000 a year.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited) yesterday, the resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held on the 30th ultimo, empowering the directors to proceed with a bill giving the corporation the power of dealing with trusts more fully than they can under the present law was confirmed. At present the corporation can only deal with trusts created subsequently to their undertaking the business.

The remainder of the letters of allotment and regret in the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation (Limited) have been posted.

Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., of 5, Fenchurch-avenue, announce that their senior partner, Mr. James Anderson, has determined to retire from business. Mr. Anderson's retirement from the firm takes effect as from the 31st December last. The continuing partners, Mr. James George Skelton Anderson and Mr. William Richard Anderson, will carry on the business as heretofore. Mr. Anderson's business connection with the firm has lasted for fifty-nine years.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases:* North Eastern, £11,955; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £4,212; Midland, £8,558; Sheffield, £3,027; Great Eastern, £3,217; North Stafford, £705; Metropolitan District, £714; Metropolitan, £230, London and North Western, £34; Manchester Central, £683.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a quiet demand. Probable sales 7,000 bales. Futures opened unchanged, but have since gained one point.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Great Western and Midland ⅛. *Receded:* District ⅛, Caledonian, and Great Eastern ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises:* Egyptian Daira ⅜, the Unified 1-16 and Peruvian 1870 1-16. *Lowers:* Italian 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Louisville and Nashville and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Central Pacific and Lake Shore ¼, Erie, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advanced:* Mexican First and Second Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅜, and Canadian Pacific ⅝. *Fallen:* Lombardo Venetian 1-16

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Receded:* De Beers ⅜ and Rio Tinto 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols (2½) money	97⅜	⅛	
Do account	97⅜	⅛	
Do 1903	104⅜	103	
2½ per Cent.	99⅛	⅛	
Local Loan Stock	102⅛	5/16	
India 3½ per Cent.	107	½	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rst	104⅝	⅜	
Egyptian Guar.	101⅛	⅜	
Met. Ill. Wat.	118⅜	⅛	
Do. 3½ Scrip	102	⅛	
Birmingham Cp. St.	119	11	
Liverpool	112⅜	⅛	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argentine 6 p.c. 1883	91⅝	⅝	
Do. 5 p.c. Scrip	91⅛	⅝	
Do. Treasury	91½	5/16	
Austrian Gold	95	⅛	
Do. Silver	71	⅛	
Brazilian 5 p.c.	72½	⅛	
Do. Cedulas 1.	88	⅛	xd
Chilian 6 p.c. 1886	103	⅛	
Costa Rica A	91	⅜	
Do. B	93	⅜	
Egypt, State Dom.	94⅜	⅛	
Do. Unified	94⅜	⅛	
Do. Pre-emo.	105⅛	⅛	
Do. Da. 5 Sinkg.	84⅛	⅛	
French 5 p.c. Rnte	103⅝	⅞	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnte	101	⅛	xd
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	93	⅛	
Hung. Gold Rentes	92½	⅜	
Italian	93⅛	⅛	
Mexican 6 per c. 1888	93	⅛	
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17⅛	⅛	
Do. 6 p.c.	23⅝	⅛	
Portuguese	65	⅛	
Russian 6 p.c. 1871	93⅝	⅛	
Spanish 4 p.c.	72⅛	⅛	
Turkish 1865	18⅝	⅛	
Ditto A	40½	1	
Series B	23½	⅛	
Series D	17	15/16	
4½ p.c. 1st	91⅜	6	
5 p.c. Defence	102	⅛	
5 p.c. Priority	9⅜	8	
Uruguay Unified	72	⅛	
Virginia Funded	41⅝	5/16	
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107	⅛	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	128⅝	⅛	
Great Eastern	83⅝	⅛	
Great Northern	123	6	
Ditto A	156⅜	7	
Great Western	150⅛	⅛	
Holland Railway	33½	⅛	
Lancand York.	122	3	xd
Brighton Ordinary	135	7	
Brighton A	156	⅛	
Chatham Ordinary	25⅛	⅜	
Cha. Preferenco.	103½	5/16	xd
North Western	130½	⅜	
South Western	128	9	xd
Manchester Sh'ffd	82	⅛	
Do. A	47⅞	8⅝	
Met. Consolidated	77⅛	8⅛	
Do. District	30⅛	⅞	
Midland	120½	⅞	
North British Pref	77⅝	⅜	
Do. Def.	62⅜	5/16	
North Eastern	153½	6½	xd
North Stafford	81	1½	xd
South Eastern	123	30	
Do. Deferred	102⅛	⅜	
Taff Vale 1887	72	31	xd
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	79⅜	⅞	
Can. Pacific Stock	78⅜	⅛	
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	70¼	1	
Denver & R. Grande	19⅛	⅛	
Do. Pref.	43⅞	⅛	xd
Illinois Steam	118	19	xd
Lake Shore	20⅜	⅛	
Ohio & Mississipi	21⅛	2⅜	
Louisand Nash.	71⅜	93	xd
Mex. Cen. New 4s	72⅛	⅜	
Miss. Kan. & Texas	9⅜	10⅛	
N.Y. Cen. Shares	108⅜	9	
New York Ontario	33⅛	⅞	
Erie Shares	27	⅞	
Do. Sec. Mort.	105⅜	⅜	
Norfolk & West. Pre	63⅛	⅞	
Do. First Pref.	51⅜	⅛	
North Pacific Pref.	72⅛	⅜	
Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅝	⅛	
Philla. Read. Sh.	30⅜	⅛	
1st Preference	63⅛	70⅝	
Union Pacific 5	63⅛	9⅛	
Wabash Pre ference	32⅜	⅛	
Do. Gen. Mort.	84⅝	⅛	
Grand Trunk Ord	19⅛	⅜	
Do. First Pref.	72⅛	⅜	
Do. Second Pref	49	⅛	
Do. Third Pref.	27½	⅛	
Do. Guaranteed	70⅛	⅜	
Mexican Ordinary	37⅜	⅛	
Do. First Pref.	81⅜	⅛	
Ola da. 2nd Pref.	75⅛	4½	
Lombardo-Venet	11 13/16	19/16	
Nitrate Railway	17⅜	18	
BANKS.			
Alliance Nat.	13	⅛	
City Bank	22	⅛	
Consolidated Bank	8⅝	⅛	
Imperial Ottoman	11	3/16	7/16
London and Brazil	80	⅛	
Unions' London	40⅛	1⅛	
London and West	70⅛	1⅛	
London Joint Stock	35⅜	9⅛	
Nat. Pro. of Eg.	8⅜	7/16	
Stand. Bnk. S. A. rica	16⅝	7⅛	
MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	2/0	2/1	
Mysore Reefs	2⅛	0	
Do. Unregistered	2	⅛	
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅜	
Namaqua	2⅜	⅜	
Mashonal Barg	6⅛	⅛	
Rio Tinto	18 7/16	9/16	
Montana, Glasgow	1 3/16	5/16	
De Beers unlimited	18⅛	⅜	
S. African Explor.	22⅛	⅛	
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONE.			
Anglo-American	6⅞	1⅝	xd
Do. Pref.	85	7	xd
Brazilian Submarine	12⅛	⅛	
Direct Unit. States	19	⅛	
Eastern	15⅞	14⅝	
Ditto Scrip	14⅝	4	
National Telephone	6⅝	⅜	
Globe Telegr. Trust	8⅜	⅝	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	190	233	
London Street	11⅝	12⅜	xd
Metropolitan Trams	134½	135½	
North Metropolitan	88	89	xd
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	2⅜	5	
East London	211	15	
Grand Junction	122	7	
Kent	211	2	xd
Lambeth	132	6	
New River, New	150	5	xd
Southwark & Vauxhall	151	72	
W. Middlesex	231	3	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Daylight & Coke	24½	5	xd
Imp. Continental	215	18	
South Metro. A	237	32	
Do. B	224	8	
Do. C	214	13	
London Electric	2⅝	3/16	
Metropolitan	4⅜	⅞	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	7⅛	⅜	
Guinness and Co.	337⅛	40	
Hotchkiss	14⅜	15/16	
Bryant and May	13⅛	⅛	
Spratt's Patent	7⅛	⅜	
Liverpool Nitrate	13	19	
Primitiva Nitrate	15⅜	⅛	
Salt Union Shares	11⅛	⅜	
P. and O. Stm. Def.	202	7	
Royal Mail Steam	75	⅛	
Nat. Discount	11⅛	12⅝	
Hudson's Bay	23⅛	⅛	
Suez Canal	93⅜	1	
Van. Gas Corp.	17	19	
London and Asiatic	31	6	

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Edl'n Asbestos	14	⅛	Oceana Land	11⅜	12
San Jorge	6	⅛	Saxtarland Real	4⅜	⅛
Tarapaca Water	19⅛	⅛	Transvaal Land	⅜	1 pm
City and Suburban	8⅜	⅛	G. F. of S. Africa	1	⅛
Jumper's Gold	8⅛	⅛	Exploring Co.	15	13
Jubilee	1⅝	⅛	Kanzanchi's Exploration	2⅛	5/16 pm
Salisbury	8⅛	⅛	Southern Land	1	⅛ pm
Ruby	⅛	Nom	Eastern's Ordinary	15	⅛
Lisbon Berlyn	0/6	7/0	Rainoe's Copper Sh	0/6	2⅛

FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly winds, fresh or strong; fair generally.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 8m. Aftcr. 2h. 0m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
SUN Rises 7h. 8m. Sets 5h. 20m. MOON—New M. 19th, 10h. 23m. Mg.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
Yesterday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 19, 1890.—Bright to cloudy, cold and breezy.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Count Andrassy's death from cancer of the bladder removes another of the notable group of statesmen who figured at the Berlin Congress. Lord Beaconsfield, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Schouvaloff, Count Corti, and now Count Andrassy, have all quitted the scene in which they played such a prominent part only a dozen years ago. Lord Salisbury must be beginning to feel quite lonesome. But as long as Prince Bismarck survives, he will not feel quite alone in Europe.

***

Count Andrassy is notable as the Minister whose name linked itself with a diplomatic document which, although almost forgotten, was once the starting point of all our discussions. The Andrassy Note was the proposal of the three Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, in the autumn of 1876, for the pacification of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by conceding a limited autonomy to the discontented population. Our Government accepted it, but in the following May, when it was proposed to give effect to it by the Berlin Memorandum, our Government drew back, and it was this withdrawal on their part which broke up the European Concert and brought on the Russo-Turkish war. If the business of a diplomat be, as Wotton described, "to lie for your country," then Count Andrassy was a very great diplomat indeed. About Bosnia and the Herzegovina Austria was never going in touch them he asseverated over and over again at the very time when he had bargained with Russia for their occupation. Even Lord Beaconsfield was not quite as barefaced in his dissimulation as Count Andrassy.

***

In the North of London, Mr. J. H. Bolton, the Gladstonian candidate for North St. Pancras, has long been known as an accomplished elocutionist. His recitations, however, show his elocutionary powers to better advantage than his speeches, though when he remembers to stop in time he is a good speaker, too. Messrs. Bolton and Mote, the firm of solicitors of which he is the senior partner, number among their clients very many actors and actresses, Mr. Bolton's elocutionary gifts having caused him to take a great interest in theatrical affairs. They were Miss Fortescue's legal advisers, it may be remembered, in the proceedings which she brought against the late Earl Cairns.

***

One hundred pounds fine for contempt of court inflicted on the *Freeman's Journal* in the O'Shea case, can hardly be regarded as excessive. Mr. Justice Butt dealt very tenderly with the various newspapers yesterday. If they had appeared before some judges, the editors of all three would have been cooling themselves in Holloway Gaol. Why people who hate Mr. O'Shea should go out of their way to give him a friendly lead in this fashion is a mystery past finding out.

***

Mr. Campbell, M.P., only got £2000 damages from the *Belfast News Letter* for reporting a speech by one Mr. Porter, who had accused Mr. Campbell of giving the knives to Mr. Byrne with which Lord Frederick Cavendish was murdered. Of course, if the *Belfast News Letter* had made the accusation on its own authority it would have had to pay much more heavily. As it is, it gets off cheap because instead of inventing the calumny, it only reported the calumny of some speaker at a public meeting.

***

There is something incongruous in the announcement which links with Prince Henry of Prussia such a rough old Republican as Paul Kruger as co-recipient of the Grand Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands. President Kruger, that roughest diamond of South Africa, the Cromwell of the Boers, who sees visions and dreams dreams, who holds forth of Sundays to the most Calvinistic sect of his fellow-citizens, who is hail-fellow-well-met with the most bucolic of his burghers, and whose manners towards everybody else—he they of what rank they may—are of a more than Cromwellian rawness—it is strange to think of the intransigeant old fellow wearing on his capacious breast the decoration of a European King.

***

A former member of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* staff has just returned to London from the United States, after some seven months spent in studying American journalism by the practical process of earning his daily bread as a working journalist. He has come back impressed with three great ideas—first, that the profession of journalist is harder in New York than it is in London; secondly, that the growth of trusts establishing a monopoly of articles of necessity is the most portentous peril that threatens American development; and, thirdly, that the Pope has far more power in the States than in any Catholic country in the Old World. The papers are afraid to print a word to which the priests take exception, and any Catholic who goes to hear Dr. McGlynn lecture is excommunicated.

***

As for the development of trusts, he reports that the chief capitalist of the Standard Oil Trust has accumulated a fortune of £32,000,000, and that the growth of the colossal monopolies is giving an extraordinary impetus to the formation of associations whose Gospel is Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." That book—the Socialist's apocalyptic vision of the new heaven and the new earth—is still in great vogue all over the Union, and may yet produce results as notable as those of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

***

"The late Lord Lamington was seen to the greatest advantage," writes "one who knew—and loved—him," "at his own home and among his own people. A kinder, more steadfast friend never existed. Fifty years ago Alexander Baillie Cochrane came into his estates, inherited from his mother, Lady Ross Baillie. He found them a wild desert, the cotters living in a state of almost savagery, without even the proverbial 'ben': as well as the 'but' to shelter them. He has left it a smiling garden. With a cold and most uncongenial climate to fight against, he has planted acres and acres of the bare hills, he has built and added on to, from time time, a charming home surrounded with beautiful gardens. Those who know how hideous as a rule a Scotch village is, would look with wonder on the model and picturesque cottages which are grouped around his own homestead chabited by a class unknown almost among our English poor."

***

"Nor was he only remarkable," continues the same correspondent, "for the hospitality he exhibited towards his own class, but he delighted to bring together in his own home circle those whose religious opinions were at variance with his own, and many of the surrounding inhabitants of the various 'manses' will regret the lapse of the entertainments given to 'the Presbytery of Biggar.' Himself a staunch member of the Church of England, he was a regular attendant at the little chapel built by himself in the grounds, and where for forty years, when at Lamington, he hardly ever missed the daily morning prayers and the double Sunday services. There it was his great wish to be laid to rest; and the thoughts of all his old and valued friends, mingled with the tears of those nearest and dearest to him, will be by the grave side on Thursday."

***

The President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who is to preside this afternoon at the annual gathering, in the Holborn Restaurant, of natives of the northern district of burghs of which he was the parliamentary representative for nearly twenty years, will find himself in company with several influential northerners—notably the Duke of Fife and Sir G. Macpherson Grant, who, like himself, have renounced their allegiance to the illustrious chief whose leadership they once owned—and also with some warm adherents of Mr. Gladstone and staunch advocates of Home Rule like Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P. The President of the R.G.S. was returned as member of Parliament for the Elgin Burghs in 1857; he was chosen twice in succession Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; in the Gladstone Administration of 1868 he held office as Under-Secretary of State for India; and he returned to England a short time ago, after the completion of his five years' tenure of the post of Governor-General of Madras. As the author of "Studies in European Politics," Sir Grant Duff's annual addresses to his constituents, reported *in extenso* in the *Times*, were wont to be regarded as a feature of each recess; and nothing more vividly exhibits the changed aspect of the political field than the contrast between Grant Duff's "Elgin Speeches" and the extra-parliamentary utterances of to-day.

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—3, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE AND CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.—the well-known advocate of "ocean penny postage"—discoursed upon his favourite theme before the colonial section of the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon. It is to be hoped that the interest of the general public in the question is not to be measured by that of the members of the Society of Arts, for the attendance at yesterday's meeting was exceptionally small. The early hour—five o clock—had probably something to do with it. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New Zealand, presided, and briefly introduced Mr. Henniker Heaton, who proceeded to deal with the whole question in a most elaborate and exhaustive way.

The question, the gentleman said was both urgent and important. It was an Imperial question *par excellence*, and must be treated from an Imperial point of view. He had received plenty of outside support; but the official element still remained deaf to the voice of reason, and blind to the lessons of postal history. In the postal and telegraphic services the Empire possessed a cohesive force which was utterly lacking in the case of trees and rocks. The interchange provided by these agencies was therefore one which the authorities were bound to facilitate. The heavy charges of the present day were quite unnecessary, and even injured the revenue as excessive taxation always did. A letter could be carried to the Antipodes at a profit for a penny. Why, then, should sixpence be charged? Having pointed out the need for reform, Mr. Heaton proceeded to describe his scheme of ocean penny postage. He proposed to convey a letter weighing half an ounce or less from any place in the British Empire to any other place in it, or to the United States, for one penny; and he asserted that the revenue would be largely benefited by the change. An Eastern tour recently undertaken had caused him to form the settled conviction that no gift on the part of the Government would be more gratefully and even enthusiastically welcomed than the scheme which he has suggested.

Turning from this subject to that of cheap telegraphic communication, Mr. Henniker Heaton pointed out that for all the ordinary every-day operations of trade, and for every kind of social intercourse between the nations divided by water, rapidity practically did not exist. The whole business was in the hands of a "set of long-headed monopolists." Their shameless monopoly would have to be broken down. Several schemes having this as their ultimate object were described by the speaker, who also described in glowing terms a vision of the striking future which sometimes rose before him. How long are we to wait (asked Mr. Heaton in conclusion) before the order is given to advance?

Mr. Hyde Clarke opened the discussion which followed, pointing out the many advantages of cheap postage and cheap telegraphy to the "English-speaking race"—a phrase first used by himself and Mr. Russell Lowell. Mr. Robert Manuel, a member of the London Chamber of Commerce, was surprised that Mr. Heaton should be content that the Post Office of this country should be administered on the principle of realising so vast a sum as four millions to be contributed to the Treasury of the nation. The Post Office was now in a fossil stage. Mr. Lascelles-Scott was astonished at the modesty of Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposals, and thought some limit should be placed upon the annual profit to be made by the Post Office. He also suggested a farthing postal rate for newspapers. Captain Fairholme, who keeps a collection which he calls "Post Office Humbugs," pointed out some curious anomalies incident to the present system in England, and compared it with that of Germany—greatly to the advantage of the latter. The discussion was brought to a close by Mr. Christie, and, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Heaton, the meeting separated.

PREPARING FOR LORD SYDNEY'S FUNERAL.

A VISIT TO CHISLEHURST CHURCHYARD.

The churchyard of Chislehurst (says a correspondent) is one of the most beautiful in England, and is a perfect forest of crosses. In it lies the body of Father Lowder, to whose funeral numbers of poor folk walked all the way from St. George's-in-the-East. Danish folk of renown have memorials raised to their honour; while Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, who were basely murdered in their sleep at Camden House by a valet, rest beneath the shadow of the church—the inscription on their tomb, recently restored, close to the lychgate through which Lord Sydney's body will be borne, testifying that they had frequently expressed a wish "to leave this world together," a wish terribly fulfilled by the assassin's cowardly hand. Another man and his wife—the husband a keeper—more recently murdered together, likewise rest in the churchyard. Mr. Gladstone, who used often to stay with the late Lord Richard Cavendish at Chislehurst, in one of his great speeches in the House of Commons eulogised in terms of warmest praise the surpassing beauty of St. Nicholas's graveyard.

Evensong was just over last night as daylight was fading away when I entered the church. The choir were practising in the vestry Ash Wednesday hymns. The church was in readiness to save the light in the Swadbury Chantry or Sydney Chapel, where men under the direction of Mr. C. H. Kenderdine, the late Lord Sydney's estate agent, were seeing how in so confined a space they could manipulate the coffin and move it from a bier on wheels so as to lower it into one of the two remaining spaces in the vault, beneath where rest the bodies of the two previous lords of Frognal. By the dim light the scene was weird one. The wrought-iron screen enclosing the chantry on the north side of the chancel is of the same age as the holy-water stoup in the porch, said by Robertson in his "Archæologia Cantiana," to be "probably made during the reign of Edward IV." One could just see the family tomb of the Walsinghams, as to one of whom, the uncle of Sir Francis, the Elizabethan Minister, the following quaint and unpoetic lines were composed in 1583:—

> A knight some tyme of worthie fame,
> Lyeth buryed under this stony bower:
> Sir Edmund Walsingham was his name,
> Lieutenant he was of London Tower,
> Servinge therein 22 year's space
> Continually in his Prince's good grace.
> The 9th of February 1540 fully rane
> The twelfe hath his soule fled was;
> Leaving three daughters and one sonne,
> Marie, Alice, Ellinor, and Thomas
> Which Thomas now knight doth succeed the rather
> In ornament of Sir Edmund his father.

There are also painted cognizances and dates and memorial records of the Betenson family, through the sisters of one of whom Sir Edward Betenson, who died in 1733, the Chislehurst property descended to the Sydney family. Just outside the chapel the eye rests on a monument in memory of Lord Thomas Bertie, who died at sea and was brought with much pomp from Portsmouth to be buried; while a tablet to Sir Richard Atkyns records his recording his death from gaol fever in the Old Bailey in 1774; and those to Sir P. Warwick and his son Philip, in 1682, state that the latter died of apoplexy on his way to his father's deathbed at Frognal, "having served both English and Swedish crowns with great honour and fidelity."

The Chislehurst people, especially the poor, are looking forward with great interest to seeing the Empress Eugénie, who was intensely popular during her residence on the Common. Tickets for relations, friends, and public men are being issued at Frognal; but the Rev. F. H. Murray, the rector, has directed that parishioners only shall be admitted to the churchyard, as the church is given up to the friends of the deceased. Mr. Lord, the obliging station-master at Chislehurst, has made admirable arrangements for the comfort of the distinguished company who will arrive by the special train to-morrow.

MR. WATTS ON "THE HAPPY WARRIOR."

"The Happy Warrior" is at present on exhibition at the Berwick Club Rooms at Newcastle, and the question, "What does the picture mean?" having been repeatedly asked, Mr. Watts was written to by the editor of the *Newcastle Leader* on the subject. He replies as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to think my picture, 'The Happy Warrior,' finds favour. I don't know that there is much to say about it. I do not consider it an important picture. It was intended to convey no very profound meaning. The idea is the last thought or impression of the young warrior struck dead while fighting in some worthy cause. The idea is as vague as the vision, but, of course, it is capable of amplification, and, as in most of the purely ideal subjects I am fond of painting, I am well contented that it should suggest somewhat different ideas to different minds, as music does. From a purely artistic point of view the picture is open to criticism. The mixture of the real or probable with the purely ideal is not, I think, admissible—the one being as real as the other—a spiritual or ghostly appearance might be represented as such beings may be supposed to present themselves to more than one person, and, so far, might have as real a presence as the individuals seeing them. But the grand, apparitions, or visions, though capable of being described in poetry at the same time that the corporeal presence may be realistically elaborated, should not be endeavoured after in painting or sculpture. All should be real or ideal. However, my picture always seems to suggest something, so it seems that principles may sometimes be violated without producing unsatisfactory results. You can make what use you like of my criticism of my own work.—Very truly yours, G. F. WATTS."

INSTRUCTIONS.—When attacked with EVERCOLD, lie in bed for three or four days in warm room, well ventilated by having a good fire, take ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" freely and ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO as directed on bottle. After a few days the marked symptoms will cease away. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle and see that the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed upon by worthless and sometimes poisonous imitation.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AT WORK.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Sir John Lubbock presided at the Council meeting yesterday, Lord Rosebery being engaged upon similar work in Scotland. Miss Cobden and Miss Cons were present and voted in the divisions.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The Finance Committee in its report impressed upon committees the obligation which lay upon them to examine their own accounts up to a reasonable and satisfactory point, and asked the Council to approve that principle. This gave rise to some debate, members of certain committees maintaining that the time at their disposal did not permit them to examine minutely the details of bills and accounts. Lord Lingen pointed out that the loose method of relying absolutely upon the signatures of officials had worked disastrously in the case of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and reminded the committees that their responsibility was not covered by the signature of any official as to the accuracy of accounts. The recommendation was adopted.

OVERTIME OF OFFICIALS.

The Standing Committee recommended that officials in certain departments required to work after office hours, and specially authorized to draw extra pay for the additional labour, should receive such extra pay at the rate of their respective salaries. Mr. W. Saunders maintained that a higher rate should be paid for overtime, and in this view he was supported by Mr. John Burns and other members. The ominous word "sweating" was more than once heard during the discussion. Mr. Haggis (deputy-chairman) said that it was the practice to restrict overtime as far as possible, and it was only resorted to in cases of special emergency. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

THE HOURS OF LABOUR.

The report of the Main Drainage Committee contained a recommendation that the hours of engineers, stokers, and labourers at the pumping and outfall stations should be reduced to fifty-four per week. Mr. Burns moved an amendment to the effect that the working week should not exceed forty-eight hours. He pointed out that the conditions under which the labour was carried on were unhealthy and exhausting. He was convinced that the Council would be compelled later on to adopt the eight hours principle, as its employés would become discontented if this concession were not granted. Mr. Æneas Smith, a member of the committee, held that the recommendation was an exceedingly fair one. It would soon be necessary to expend over £77,000 on their main drainage works, and, in his opinion, even that large sum was ridiculously inadequate. An expenditure of six times that amount would be necessary to place the main drainage system in a state of efficiency, and, in face of large future outlay, it behoved the Council to be very careful in increasing the cost of labour. The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor maintained that none of the employés should be required to work longer than eight hours per day—or forty-six days per week. On a division being taken the amendment was rejected by a large majority, and another amendment subsequently moved by the Rev. C. Fleming Williams shared the same fate.

THE "BETTERMENT" DOCTRINE.

The Council sanctioned a preliminary step in the improvement of Leicester-square, by consenting to the acquisition by the local vestry of some land now vacant in Green-street. In the course of discussion, Mr. Costelloe made an incidental reference to the principle of "betterment," which evoked loud cries of dissent from many of the members. Mr. Costelloe, however, stuck to his point, and declined to hold his opponents that the principle would be recognised by Parliament at no distant date. A motion to refer the recommendation back to the Committee was defeated upon a division by 50 votes against 41.

"SIX DAYS SHALT THOU LABOUR."

Mr. Samuel moved:—"That six days' labour shall be considered as a week's work on the part of all employés of the Council, and that this motion do constitute an instruction to all committees concerned." Mr. Beresford-Hope appeared to be the solitary opponent to the adoption of this motion; but in the course of debate Mr. Arthur Arnold maintained that under the existing system men were only required to labour seven days per week under exceptional circumstances. Mr. Samuel's motion was, after some discussion, agreed to by an overwhelming majority.

MUSICAL MEMS.

It is really a lamentable thing that so great an artist as Herr Joseph Joachim—to say nothing of the lesser lights that perform weekly at the Popular Concerts—should be content to offer so restricted a selection of works as he does. Everybody was looking forward with pleasure and interest to the reappearance last Monday of the great violinist; and it must have been a great disappointment to the large audience assembled that he chose so well-worn a favourite as Beethoven's Chaconne in D minor for his opening solo. There is such a wealth of modern music available that Herr Joachim in his affectionate adherence to old "battle horses" hardly fulfils the duties of his position as the leading violinist of the age, and his example can but be productive of musical evils among the younger members of the profession who follow his lead.

Some public attention is at length being paid to a nuisance at St. James's Hall to which attention has been drawn in these pages more than once during the past few years. During the latter half of Monday's concert, the more delicate parts of the music were entirely ruined for those in the eastern end of the hall by the strains of an irritating waltz tune proceeding from one of the lesser halls. Surely enough money is charged for a stall in this large room to ensure a quietness from such annoyance as this? Mr. Chappell's attention was called to it last week, but by some curious coincidence the nuisance was greater on Monday than we ever remember it. Let us hope that the directors of London's most important concert-room will prove speedily to ensure its abatement.

A new departure of some interest will be made in the musical "first piece" which will be produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre probably on Thursday of next week. A strong chorus will assist Messrs. Albert James, Fred Wood, Templer Saxe, and Misses Abbott and Darley in "All Abroad" by Arthur Law, the music for which has been written by Mr. A. J. Caldicott. This is sufficiently unusual in "first pieces" to call for some remark.

A short while back there passed away in the Woking infirmary one whose death has barely been recorded by the London press. Arthur Byron was regarded in Italy and amongst Italians as possessing one of the finest tenor voices of the age, and certainly had the greatest reputation of any English tenor in that country. He had the real southern quality of sound, an unusual extension of voice with a fine *do di petto*, and that ringing *timbre* which is only present in the finest voices. He was one of those favourites of fortune who had a great career before him, had it not been for his fatal liking for intoxicants. Even severely handicapped as he was by this vice, Byron was at one time one of the greatest favourites at La Scala. He died of pneumonia not much over forty years of age.

Despite the fact that their premises are in the hands of the builders, the Meistersinger's Club have recommenced their season of concerts, the second ladies' night taking place yesterday. The programme was excellent, Miss Kate Flinn, Mdme. Martinez, Miss Clara Myers, and Mr. Avon Saxon being set down to sing; while M. Tivador Nachez fiddled, and Professor Bimsdie duly conjured. A farcical sketch entitled, "Hypnotise," enacted by Mdlle. Levetow and Mr. Ivan Watson, closed the programme. The hall was very well filled by a "smart" crowd.

THE ROYAL AMATEURS.

A very good programme was listened to by a distinguished company at the second smoking concert of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society in Princes Hall last night. The orchestra played with their usual refinement Sterndale Bennett's long overture "The Naiads," the vorspiel to "Tristan and Isolde," Meyerbeer's oft-repeated coronation march from "Le Prophète," and other music by Berlioz, Rossini, Thomas, and Suppé. M. Wolff, who is a virtuoso, but hardly an artist, gave an exaggerated rendering of Vieuxtemps's familiar Reverie, and trifles by Godard and Mos kowski. Among those present were the Prince of Wales, Kustem Pasha, Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. George Lewis, Sir Oscar Clayton, Dr. A. Critchett, Sir J. T. Mackenzie of Kintail, and Sir Christopher Sykes. Mr. George Mount conducted.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

This is one of the youngest of our amateur orchestral societies, but judging from its excellent performance at the St. James's Hall last night, not the most inconsiderable. The noticeable features of the programme were highly creditable renderings of Haydn's Symphony in G (letter V)—one of the brightest and freshest of the master's numerous compositions of this kind—Beethoven's famous "Leonora" overture No. 3, Hamish MacCunn's overture, "The Land of the Mountain and the Flood," and a tuneful cantata "In the Forest," by Mr. Kead, the society's president. Mr. E. Bach played with the orchestra a Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt, and Mdlle. V. M. Chéron sang the Jewel Song from "Faust" and a ballad by Tosti. Among the audience we noticed Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Mr. Walter Macfarren, and such well-known members of the Stock Exchange as Messrs. A. Anderson, C. A. Morris, P. Reid, and G. D. Atkin, Mr. George Kitchin conducted.

Bord's Pianos.—22s per cent. discount for cash, or 10s. per month (Secondhand, 10, 6s. per month on their own pianos.) Illustrated lists free.—CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

SALE OF TENNYSON MS.

The sale took place at Sotheby's yesterday of Tennyson manuscript, comprising all the inserted songs in "The Princess," with the exception of

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea.

The lines are written with great clearness on a small sheet of notepaper. There are no corrections. At the foot of the last page is this note: "These are not written regularly, but just as they turned up," with what is like an "A. T." in the corner. In the printed editions the order is "As through the land," "Sweet and low," "The splendour falls," "Thy voice is heard," "Home they brought her warrior dead," and "Ask me no more." In the MS. it is "Home they brought," "The splendour falls," "When all among the thundering drums" ("Thy voice is heard"), "Ask me no more," and "As thro' the land." The verses in the MS. vary considerably from the verses of the printed editions, the most striking variation being the line,

When all among the thundering drums.

The bidding for the MS. was briskly carried on, and the valuable and most interesting sheet at length was sold for £21, the name of the buyer not being stated. "Maud and the Princess" in two volumes, blue calf extra, published 1870-72, went at 6s. Other notable sales were Moore's "Lalla Rookh," the autograph MS. of the poet and the printed proof sheets of the first edition, with the author's autograph corrections (£73 10s. to Sir W. Fraser, Bart.); Scott's autograph MS. of the first canto of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," with autograph letters from James Ballantyne and J. G. Lockhart, £82 19s., to Harvey (it was stated that some of the canto was missing); Scott's novels, 77 vols. (mostly first editions), £8 5s. (Young): a collection of proof sheets of a volume of early poems by John Ruskin with a quantity of corrections, &c., said to be in "the master's" handwriting, one vol., £2 5s.: and Leigh Hunt's "Autobiography," three vols., first edition, £2 18s. (Mr. Yates Thompson).

HOW EGYPTIANS STAND THE KNIFE.

Clot Bey, the founder of modern medicine in Egypt, says that it requires as much surgery to kill one Egyptian as seven Europeans, and there is no doubt that Egyptians bear surgical operations with extraordinary pluck and success. A man in a native hospital who has had his thigh amputated at two o'clock is sitting up and quite lively at six.

TORPID LIVER. HEADACHE.

PURELY VEGETABLE. SUGAR-COATED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

All Chemists, 1s. 1½d.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 25, at Two, at the MART.

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX AND BOUSFIELD will SELL:

NEW RIVER (in One Lot).—Important Freehold Estate, comprising one-eighth of an Adventurer's Share in the Estates and Interests of this grand historic Corporation, in possession and expectant; last year's dividend in respect of this lot £325, with unlimited future increase and occasional bonus.

NEW RIVER.—One-eighth of a Freehold Adventurer's Share, in 14 Lots of 112th each; last dividend (2) 6s. per lot, with unlimited scope for future advancement.

NEW RIVER.—Five Lots.—Fifteen London Bridge Waterworks Annuities of £2 10s. each, for 193 years.

GRAND JUNCTION WATERWORKS COMPANY.—Issue of £20,000 New Capital in Four Hundred £50 New Seven per Cent. Shares.

Particulars at the Mart; of Messrs. Fladgate, Solicitors, 2, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, S.W.; of E. Vernor Miles, Esq., Solicitor, 105, Wool Exchange, Basinghall-street, E.C.; of C. B. Ward, Esq., Solicitor, 35, Bedford-row, W.C.; of Messrs. Reckam and Co., Solicitors, 46, Parliament-street, S.W.; and of Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield, 99, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.

NATH. BERRY'S PIANOS. With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs. Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 130, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS. 25 per cent discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
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EDUCATIONAL.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING (Oratory).—Prof. GOWER, M.A. (Member University Senate) gives instruction for acquiring facility in fluent delivery.—93, Talbot-road, Bayswater.

LESSONS IN NORWEGIAN given by Miss KROG (a native of Norway).—Address T., Prince's-square, Bayswater, W.

LONDON GEOLOGICAL FIELD CLASS.—The ANNUAL COURSE of FOUR WINTER LECTURES will be delivered by Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S., on "The Tertiary Rocks on which London Stands," at GRESHAM COLLEGE (with the kind permission of the Gresham Committee), on SATURDAY, February 15th, and three following Saturday afternoons at 4 P.M. Tickets for the course 5s., to be had of J. HERBERT HODD, Hon. Sec., 30, Hatton-garden, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW THYSELF. Character and Disposition described from Handwriting. Thirteen stamps. Professor, 2, Brook-terrace, Queen's-road, Battersea. Established 1867.

NEW-LAID EGGS FOR BREAKFAST.—Advertiser, who is an amateur breeder of high-class poultry, can supply a few private families with eggs of rich and delicate flavour posted on day laid, at the following prices, inclusive of package and carriage:—March 1 to Oct 31 2s. 2d. dozen; Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 2s. 6d. dozen. J. PETTIPHER, Woodway House, near Banbury.

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STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Bric-à-brac, 1d. Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different 6s. Stamps sent on approval.—J. W. PALMER, 231, Strand, London. My only address.

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USED POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED.—BLUETT and Co., 3, Fishmonger alley, London, E.C., pay the highest prices for all kinds of postage-stamps, loose or in collections. The old stamps of Australia, North America, and the West Indies especially wanted.

WASHING. — Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-lane, Queen's Park, W., wishes for First-class Washing. This laundry is solely for high-class family work. References to titled families. Lowest prices possible, consistent with best work. List free. Established 1870. No chemicals used.

RUPTURE (HERNIA).

All sufferers from this dangerous complaint should know that Mr. C. B. HARNESS' WASHABLE TRUSSES And other Hernia Appliances are made to suit every form of Rupture, and are positively guaranteed to give

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

An experienced and skilful Surgeon attends daily, and examines patients, free of charge, at the ELECTROPATHIC AND ZANDER INSTITUTE of the MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Limited,

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. (Corner of Rathbone Place.)

LIQUEUR OF THE Gde. CHARTREUSE

This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom, and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

SAVE HALF YOUR INCOME and BUY your BUTCHER'S MEAT, Provisions, Poultry, and Vegetables direct from the BRITISH FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, 58, Shoe-lane, Holborn-circus, E.C. Price List post free on application.

GLADIOLI — THE BEST COLLECTION EVER OFFERED. THE CHEAPEST COLLECTION EVER OFFERED. VAN VELSEN BROS., Bulb Growers, HAARLEM, HOLLAND, will send, after receipt of cheque or Post-office Order for £1, their SUPERB COLLECTION of 200 finest mixed GLADIOLI, all French Hybrids. Half this Collection for 11s. All carriage free. The surprising flowers in the garden. Magnificent beds and borders in the garden. Flowers of three inches across for indoor decoration. Every one should ask for our descriptive Spring Catalogues Gratis and post-free on application. — GLADIOLI

PARRISH'S "GOLD MEDAL" Inventor's recipe CHEMICAL FOOD. APPROVED BY A MEDICAL JURY.

FOR DELICATE CHILDREN in cases of WEAKNESS and impoverished blood. In bottles 10d. and 1s. 3d. each; by post 3d. and 6d. extra. Only genuine when bearing name and trade mark of

SOLE PROPRIETORS, LORIMER and CO., Britannia-row, London, N. Awarded six gold and prize medals, 1884.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. Is the Finest Medicine in the World

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Worth a Guinea a Box.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Adapted for Old and Young.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are Recommended by Medical Men.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have Saved the Lives of thousands.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every One who Uses Them.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE, And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Full Directions with each Box.

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NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I have known your Lung Tonic cure a child of ten as if by magic, after many other remedies, and even change of air, had entirely failed. I know it also to be invaluable to vocalists, lecturers, and public speakers.—H. LASCELLES, Professor of Singing, 349, Oxford-street, London."

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 20th day of February, 1890, and CLOSED on or before MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1890.

Of the present issue each founder guarantees the subscription of 250 Ordinary Shares, thus ensuring the subscription of at least two-thirds of the issue; but the founders will not be entitled to any preference in allotment over other subscribers.

The whole of the two hundred Founders' Shares have been subscribed and allotted, thus guaranteeing the subscription of £250,000 capital. Of these, one hundred and ten have been taken in the United States and the balance in Great Britain.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, by which the liability of members is limited to the amount of their shares.—Capital £700,200, divided into 140,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, and 200 Founders' Shares of £1 each.

THE IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED), 57, Old Broad-street, E.C., INVITES SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned ORDINARY SHARES.

ISSUES will be made simultaneously by the NEW YORK SECURITY and TRUST COMPANY, New York, the LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY, in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and Messrs. ALEX. BROWN and SONS, in Baltimore.

FIRST ISSUE of £350,200, in 70,000 ORDINARY SHARES and 200 FOUNDERS' SHARES, of which the ORDINARY SHARES are now OFFERED for SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable as follows:—

10s. per Share on Application.
10s. ,, on Allotment.
£1 0s. ,, on 15th March, 1890.
£1 10s. ,, on 15th May, 1890.
£1 10s. ,, on 15th July, 1890.

Total £5 0s.

Subscribers may pay up in full on allotment, or on the date of any instalment. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on such prepayment.

The ordinary shares will be divided as and when fully paid-up into three-fifths of preferred and two-fifths of deferred stock. The preferred stock will be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and a preference in repayment of capital, and the deferred stock will be entitled to receive out of the surplus of net profits of any year, after paying such preferential dividend, a dividend of seven and a half per cent. per annum for that year. Of the profits remaining after payment of these dividends, one-half will be divided as further dividend on the deferred stock, and the other half as dividend on the Founders' shares.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Balfour, Esq., Messrs. I. Thompson, T. Bonar, and Co.
Bernard T. Bosanquet, Esq., Director of Lloyd's Bank (Limited).
Alfred H. Huth, Esq., Director of Union Bank of Spain and England (Limited).
} Directors of the Imperial and Foreign Investment and Agency Corporation (Limited).

C. Fraser-Mackintosh, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited).

Hildebrand Ramsden, Esq., Messrs. Ramsden and Austin, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ADVISORY BOARD IN THE UNITED STATES.

James L. Lombard, Esq. (President of the First National Bank, Kansas City, Missouri), Chairman.

B. Lombard, Jun., Esq., President of the Lombard Investment Company, Boston, Mass.

Thomas Miller, Esq., Sawyer, Wallace, and Co., merchants, New York and London.

James Stillman, Esq., Woodward and Stillman, cotton merchants, Director Hanover National Bank, N.Y.

Charles S. Fairchild, Esq., late Secretary of U.S. Treasury, and President N.Y. Security and Trust Co., N.Y.

Henry W. Munroe, Esq., John Munroe and Co., bankers, New York and Boston.

William A. Lombard, Esq. (Secretary Lombard Investment Company), New York, Secretary.

BANKERS IN ENGLAND.—Lloyds Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, E.C.

BANKERS IN AMERICA.

Messrs. John Munroe and Co., New York and Boston.

Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons, Baltimore.

First National Bank, Kansas City, Missouri.

SOLICITORS IN ENGLAND.

Messrs. Norton, Rose, Norton, and Co., 10, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey, and 57½, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. Bangs, Stetson, Tracy, and McVeagh, 45, William-street, New York.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Thomas Wade, Guthrie, and Co., Manchester and London.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—J. F. Bennett.

OFFICES.

20, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
150, Broadway, New York.
Exchange-buildings, Kansas City, Missouri.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Trust Company, which is now well understood, with the powers set forth in the Memorandum of Association.

It is intended that the investments of the Company shall be principally made in securities and property in North America, mainly in the United States; but wider powers of investment have been taken to enable the Company to avail itself from time to time of such favourable opportunities as may arise.

The peculiar feature of this Company is that it will have the advantage of a very influential and experienced Advisory Board in the United States, and that it numbers many of the most eminent mercantile men in that country among its founders, thus ensuring a large local interest in its welfare.

The Directors are advised that there is a large field of investment (which has not hitherto been open to the home market, affording excellent security and a higher rate of interest than it is possible to obtain on this side of the Atlantic. This comprises securities, the amount of which is not sufficiently large to make them available for issue in England, and which therefore can only be obtained by agents on the spot possessing a thorough knowledge of the merits of the different local concerns.

Investments will be made with the approval of the American Board, and subject to the control of and to the directions and limitations ordered by the London Board.

Mr. James L. Lombard, President of the First National Bank, Kansas City, U.S.A., and vice-president and manager of the Lombard Investment Company, will act as manager of the Company in America. The very large experience which he has obtained will, the Board are satisfied, afford them exceptional opportunities for investing the capital of the Company, whilst the independent supervision of the Advisory Board will ensure the exercise of ample caution.

The favour shown by investors to the stocks in similar companies appears by the following table:—

	Price	Preferred Stock	Price	Deferred Stock
Foreign & Colonial Government Trust ..	*126xd	Last Div. at rate of 5 per cent.	*139xd	Last Div. at rate of 8 per cent.
Mercantile Investment and General Trust	*116	5 ,,	*121	7 ,,
Foreign, American, & General Trust	*117	5 ,,	*120	7 ,,
American Invest. Trust ..	*117	5 ,,	*120	6½ ,,
Army and Navy Invest. Trust	*113	5 ,,	*111	6 ,,
Bankers' Investment Trust ..	*110	4½ ,,	*110	7½ ,,
Invest. Trust Corporation ..	*101	4 ,,	*140	7½ ,,
British Investment Trust ..	*100	4 ,,	136	8 ,,

*Par value 100.

In addition to the ordinary business of an investment company the directors believe that a considerable profit may be derived from undertaking issues which may be made at the same time in America and London. The Company will act in close alliance in England with the Imperial and Foreign Investment and Agency Corporation (Limited), which has nominated three of the directors of the Company from its own Board, and in America with the Lombard Investment Company.

It is proposed in due course to issue debenture stock or debentures to the extent of the subscribed share capital, which will result, it is believed, in a considerable addition to the earning powers of the Company.

The annual expenses of management (exclusive of legal and auditors' expenses, manager's remuneration, and expenses of management in America, but including the remuneration of the English and American Boards) are limited, as provided by the Articles of Association, to an amount equal to one per cent. upon the Share and Debenture capital subscribed, up to £350,000, and a half of one per cent. on all capital subscribed over £350,000. This amount cannot be increased without the consent of a general meeting.

The respective rights of the holders of Preferred and Deferred Stock, and of the holders of Founders' Shares are defined by the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Power is reserved to increase the capital by the issue of further Ordinary Shares to be converted into Preferred and Deferred Stock, ranking equally with the Original Preferred and Deferred Stock.

A contract dated the 18th day of February, 1890, between the Corporation and Mr. James L. Lombard, containing the terms of his appointment as manager, has been entered into.

This contract and the memorandum and articles of association can be inspected at the office of the company's solicitors.

A list of the founders is appended hereto.

Application for shares must be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, and lodged with the Bankers of the Company, accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share on the number applied for. Should a less number of shares be allotted than is applied for, the surplus paid on application will be applied towards the amount due on allotment, and if no allotment is made the deposit money will be returned in full. Failure to pay instalments as they become due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Application will be made to the Stock Exchanges in London and New York for a quotation of the Company's stock. All expenses, excepting stamp duty on registration of the Company, up to the date of the first allotment will be paid by the founders.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Imperial and Foreign Investment and Agency Corporation (Limited), 57, Old Broad-street, London; the New York Security and Trust Company, New York; Lombard Investment Company, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia; Alexander Brown and Sons, Baltimore; and from the Bankers and Offices of the Company.

London, 18th February, 1890.

HOLDERS OF FOUNDERS' SHARES.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK.

Edward A. Abbott, Director Abbott, Downing Company.
Marshall Ayres, Lombard, Ayres, and Co.
Bangs, Stetson, Tracy, and MacVeagh, Solicitors and Counsellors.
August Belmont, jun., August, Belmont, and Co., Bankers.
Simon Borg, Simon Borg and Co., Bankers.
William Barbour, Barbour Bros. and Co., Linen Thread.
James A. Chapman, Solicitor.
R. I. Cross, Morton, Bliss, and Co., Bankers.
Oliver S. Carter, Carter, Macy, and Co., Tea Importers.
Geo. C. Clark, Clark, Dodge, and Co., Bankers.
Hy. W. Cannon, President Chase National Bank.
Joel F. Freeman, Treasurer Standard Oil Company.
Charles M. Fry, President Bank State of New York, National-Banking Association.
Thomas P. Fowler, President New York, Ontario, and Western Railway Company.
Charles R. Flint, Treasurer New York Commercial Rubber Company, Director National Bank of Republic.
Wm. H. Fuller, formerly Warren, Fuller, and Lang, Paper Manufacturers.
Charles S. Fairchild, President New York Security and Trust Company, late Secretary to the Treasury.
F. O. French, President Manhattan Trust Company.
Gregory, Ballon, and Co., Bankers and Brokers.
Wendell Goodwin, Vice-President King's County Elevated Railway Company.
Geo. Hotchkiss, Director Hammond Dress Beef Company.
Richard Irvin, Richard Irvin and Co., Bankers.
Edgar M. Johnson, Hoadley, Lauterbach, and Johnson, Solicitors.
John Jay Knox, President National Bank of the Republic.
W. A. Lombard, Secretary Lombard Investment Company.
Josiah Lombard, Vice-President Tide Water Oil Company.
Daniel S. Lamont.
Edgar Lockwood, } John Munroe and Co.,
Hy. W. Munroe, } Bankers.
Moore and Schley, Bankers.
Thomas Miller, Sawyer, Wallace, and Co.
T. F. Oakes, President Northern Pacific Railroad.
Francis A. Palmer, President National Broadway Bank.
Chas. H. Pine, President Ansonia National Bank and Director Third National Bank.
Oliver H. Payne.
William Rockefeller, President Standard Oil Company.
James Stillman, Woodward and Stillman, Cotton Merchants, Director Hanover National Bank.
J. and W. Seligman, Bankers.
Edward Tuck, late John Munroe and Co.
H. K. Thurber, Thurber, Whyland, and Co., President Brazilian Steamship Company, and Director Importers and Traders National Bank.
William C. Whitney, late Secretary of the United States Navy.
J. I. Waterbury, Vice-President Manhattan Trust Company.

BOSTON.

Frederick L. Ames, Treasurer Union Pacific Railroad Company.
Wm. H. Goodwin, President Elliot National Bank.
Benjamin Lombard, jun., President Lombard Investment Company.
Asa P. Potter, President Maverick National Bank.
Nathaniel Thayer.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Burnham, Baldwin Locomotive Works.
S. A. Caldwell, President Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company.
J. L. Erringer, President Philadelphia Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company.
Wayne MacVeagh, Solicitor, late Attorney-General, U.S.
William McGeorge, Jun., Solicitor.
Geo. S. Pepper.
Dr. William Pepper, Provost University of Pennsylvania.

SOUTH AND WEST.

Geo. S. Brown, } Alexander Brown and Sons,
Alexander Brown, } Baltimore.
John Gill, President Mercantile Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Baltimore.
Henry James, President Citizens National Bank, Baltimore.
Henry Janes, E. Pratt and Bro., Baltimore.
James L. Lombard, President First National Bank, Kansas City.
R. E. Pairo, Solicitor, Washington, D.C.
E. Pratt, Treasurer George Peabody Institute; President Farmers and Planters' National Bank, Baltimore.
W. W. Spence, Vice-President Mercantile Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Baltimore.
Wm. Winchester, Broker, Baltimore.
Francis White, Treasurer Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

GREAT BRITAIN,

ENGLAND.

Atlas Investment Trust Company, Winchester House, Old Broad-street.
Archibald Balfour, Messrs. I. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co., 57½, Old Broad-street.
B. T. Bosanquet, Claysmore, Enfield.
J. H. Buckingham, Director Central Bank of London.
R. D. Balfour, 5 and 6, Throgmorton-street.
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Bircham, 32, Carlyle-square.
J. F. Bennett, Manager Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited), 20, St. Helen's-place.
H. K. Day, Charing, Kent.
Alfred James Emberson, Stock Exchange.
Chas. Fraser-Mackintosh, Esq., M.P., 5, Clarges-street.
Imperial and Foreign Investment and Agency Corporation (Limited).
W. H. Gramshaw, stockbroker, 1, Shorter's-court.
Alex. Gray, 25, Greenhill-road, Hampstead.
Howard Gilliat, 4, Crosby-square.
Lord Greville, 8, Upper Belgrave-street.
George Breedon Hulme (of Alfred Kimber and Co., New York), Shinfield House, Reading, Berks.
A. H. Huth, Bolney House, Ennismore-gardens.
Spencer W. Gore, 16, Whitehall-place.
Sir Hy. E. Knight, Director Mortgage Insurance Corporation (Limited).
Alfred Joyce Keen (Keen and Sturges), Stockbrokers.
London Trust Company (Limited), 37, Lombard-street.
Herman Lescher, C.A., 6, Clement's-lane.
J. F. Lescher, Boyles-court, Brentwood.
Joseph Wright Morgan, 10, Alexander-grove, Finchley, N.
R. B. Martin, Banker, 68, Lombard-street.
W. Mendel (André Mendel and Co.), 1, Whittington-avenue.
H. T. Norton (Norton, Rose, Norton, and Co.), Solicitors, 57½, Old Broad-street.
Thos. H. Norman, The Pines, Epsom.
F. D. Oppert, 27, Fitzjohn's-avenue.
H. Ramsden, Ramsden and Austin, solicitors, 150, Leadenhall-street.
Sir Philip Rose, Bart., } Messrs. Norton, Rose,
G. A. St. C. Rose, } Norton, and Co., 57½, Old Broad-street.
Godfrey Samuel Saunders, 5, New London-street, E.C.
L. W. Sawyer, Sawyer and Wallace, Billiter-square-buildings.
T. Y. Strachan, General Manager Mortgage Insurance Corporation (Limited).
Wm. Hudson Bilbrough, Horsfall, near Leeds.
Barrow, Wade, Guthrie, and Co., Manchester and New York.
George Clay, Manchester.
Manchester Trust (Limited), Manchester.
Joseph Moseley, Manchester.
Thomas Wade, Guthrie, and Co., Manchester.
Edmund Robertson, M.P., Essex-court, Temple.

SCOTLAND.

Rev. John Baird, Edinburgh.
Rev. James Dodds, D.D., Edinburgh.
Henry Knox Dick, Merchant, Glasgow.
A. W. Davidson, Edinburgh.
Henry Moncreiff Horsburgh, C.A., Edinburgh.
Kenneth Macdonald, Town Clerk, Inverness.
C. Macpherson Grant, Drumduon, Forres, N.B.
James Grahame, Glasgow.
James Grieve, Selkirk.
Realization and Debenture Corporation of Scotland (Limited), Edinburgh.
Wm. Sime, S.S.C., Edinburgh.
Duncan Shaw, W.S., Inverness.
Nathaniel Spens, Grahames, Crum, and Spens, Glasgow.
Trustee Assets and Investment Insurance Company (Limited) Glasgow.
James Thompson Wilson, Merchant, Edinburgh.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. GOLD LOAN. ISSUE of £14,238,000. 360,000,000 Francs. 172,080,000 Florins. 290,880,000 Reichsmark. 90,000,000 Roubles. Nominal Capital. Principal and Interest free from all Russian Taxes. Repayable at par in 80 years by Semi-Annual Drawings. Created by virtue of the Ukase of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, dated 19/31 January, 1890.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and Co. and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO and SON are authorized by the Imperial Russian Government to receive Subscriptions for the above Loan at the price of £91 19s. 6d. per Bond of £98 17s. 6d., payable:—

£5	0	0	on application.
20	0	0	,, allotment.
20	0	0	,, 2nd April.
20	0	0	,, 2nd May.
26	19	6	,, 2nd June.
£91	19	6	

Payments may be made in full on allotment or on any Tuesday or Friday subsequent to the issue of Scrip Certificates under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Subscription lists will be opened simultaneously in Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

The object of this Loan is to pay off the outstanding Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1864 and 1866, amounting to about £6,827,000; and to provide for the optional Conversion of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1855, amounting to 38,402,000 Silver Roubles (equal at the conversion rate of exchange, to about £5,772,500).

The Loan will be divided into—

BONDS OF

£ s. d.	Fcs.	Fl.	Rmk.	Roubles.
19 15 6	500	239	404	125
98 17 6	2,500	1,195	2,020	625
494 7 6	12,500	5,975	10,100	3,125

Interest will be payable quarterly on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and New York. The first Coupon will be payable the 1st June, 1890.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par in eighty years by half-yearly drawings, and will be payable at the above places. The first reimbursement will take place on the 1st December, 1890, and this first drawing will include a sufficient number of Bonds to cause the Loan to have the same duration as the previous Four per Cent. Conversion Loan, issued in December, 1888.

The Russian Government reserves to itself the right to increase the half-yearly drawings, or to repay the whole Loan on or after January 1, 1900.

Holders of Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1864 and 1866, which, by Imperial Ukase, dated 19/31 January, 1890, have been called in for payment on June 1, 1890, as also holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1855, have a preferential right of subscription to the new Loan at the issue price, less discount, viz., £91 13s., and allotments will be made to them in full, provided they deposit their Bonds with the issuing Houses before the 20th inst.

Bonds of the 1864 and 1866 Loans, with Coupon of 1st April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment upon the following scale, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March, 1890 (from which date the new Bonds bear interest), namely:—

£102 1s. 8d. per Bond of £100,
£86 10s. 4d. ,, Fl. 1,000 (or £84 15s.),

and Bonds of the Loan of 1855, with Coupon of 13th April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment at the rate of

£76 13s. 6d. per Bond of 500 Silver Roubles,

which also includes interest from 13th October, 1889, to 1st March proximo; any balance will be settled by a cash payment.

For any Coupons missing from the old Bonds tendered for conversion, a deduction will be made from the above amounts of £2 10s., or £2 2s. 6d. per Coupon relating to Bonds of £100, or Fl. 1,000 of the Loans of 1864 and 1866, and of £1 19s. 6½d. per Coupon relating to Bonds of 500 Silver Roubles of the Loan of 1855.

Whilst holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1855 are given the option of converting upon the above basis, the Imperial Russian Government expressly reserves all its rights in accordance with the text of the said Bonds, as regards any Bonds not presented for conversion.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned.

In default of payment of the successive instalments when due, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment, and the Bonds will be delivered against fully-paid Scrip, as soon as possible after the date of the last instalment.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form, and lodged at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C., or Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son, 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.

London, 10th February, 1890.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, AND GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FURTHER ISSUE of 1,500,000 dols., being part of 6,000,000 dols. Equipment and Improvement Mortgage Five per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The present Issue makes a total of 4,500,000 dols. issued, leaving 1,500,000 dols. in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements.

These Bonds run until 1938, having half-yearly Coupons attached, payable in New York, on 1st March and 1st September. Both Principal and Interest are payable in gold coin, without any deduction whatever for any United States or State Tax.

The Bonds are for 1,000 dols. each, and can be registered in New York if desired.

Messrs. HESELTINE, POWELL, and Co., 1, Drapers'-gardens, E.C., are authorized to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above BONDS at the price of 92½ per cent., or £185 per Bond of 1,000 dols.

Payable as follows:—

£5	p.c. or	£10	per Bond on Application
£20	,, or	£40	per Bond on Allotment
£30	,, or	£60	per Bond on 6th March
£37½	,, or	£75	per Bond on 20th March
Total.. £92½		£185	

The Bonds carry interest from 1st March, 1890, the first coupon being payable on 1st September, and are issued under the authority of the shareholders, which was given at a meeting held on the 18th October, 1888. The total amount so authorized was 6,000,000 dols., being under 6,000 dols. a mile.

The proceeds are applied to the purchase of additional equipment, and to the general improvement and betterment of the property.

The Company, in addition to meeting all its fixed charges (including taxes, insurance, &c.), more than earned the dividends that were paid on its 11,000,000 dols. of First Preferred Stock, being Four per Cent. for year ending June, 1887, and Five per Cent. for 1888, and Five per cent. for 1889.

The Company earned for 1888 ...... $5,615,967
And for 1889 .... $6,391,424
Showing an increase in the year of $ 775,457

The remaining 1,500,000 dols. of Bonds can only be issued from time to time, to meet such requirements as abovementioned, upon the certificates of the Company's officers, and after approval by the Board of Directors, in conformity with the carefully guarded terms of the Mortgage, which has been examined and approved by Messrs. Seward, da Costa, and Guthrie, of New York.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February, and the LIST will be closed on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M., and the allotment will be made as soon afterwards as is possible.

On payment of the last instalment the Definitive Bonds will be delivered, and will be identical with those already quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Copies of the bond and of the resolution of the shareholders authorizing the issue, and of the deed of trust conveying the property with all equipment in use and hereafter to be acquired, to the Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee to the bondholders, can be seen at the offices of Heseltine, Powell, and Co., 1, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.

17th February, 1890.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 65 and 66, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

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GIVE NOTICE that the Transfer Books of the Stock Conversion and Investment Trust (Limited) for the FIRST ISSUE of £750,000 Three per Cent. First Charge of the North Eastern Railway will CLOSE for the preparation of dividend on February 20th, and RE-OPEN March 3rd, when the Dividend will be payable at the said Bank.
112, Bishopsgate-street,
February 17, 1890.

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The Bank issues drafts, makes telegraphic remittances, buys and collects bills, and conducts all kinds of banking business.
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Accumulated Funds..... £3,241,000

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